Volume 159 No. 11

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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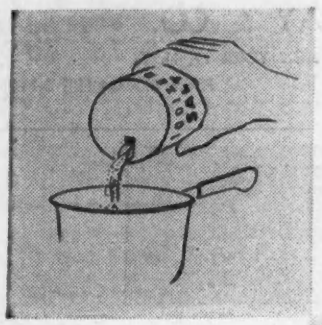

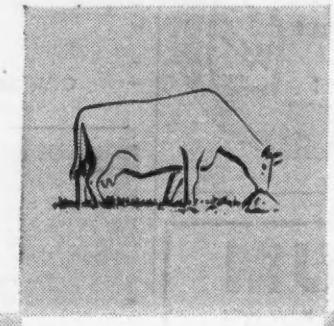

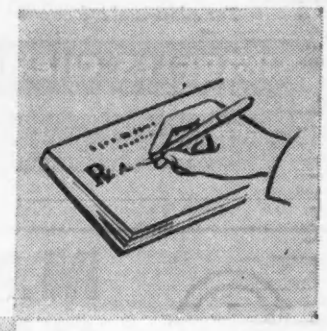

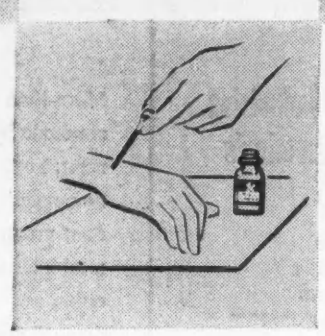

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REAGENT FINE INDUSTRIAL

MAR 12 '51

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 159 No. 11 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | March 12, 1951

Tin Stockpiling Halted; Metal, Salts Prices Fall

Prices of tin and its salts tumbled last week following announcement by the government on March 6 that it was suspending all new purchases of the metal for the national stockpile. The effect on the New York market was almost instantaneous, tin falling 44 cents per pound to $1.39 per pound, crystals dropping 29¼ cents to 89½ cents per pound, and the oxide skidding 44 cents to $1.39 per pound. There were also corresponding losses for other tin salts. Further drops were indicated.

In making the move, the government, at the same time, announced that purchases of tin for industrial use would be held to the barest minimum. The policy will continue, it was stated, until the price of tin reaches "a reasonable level."

Announcement of the decision was made by Jess Larson, Administrator of the General Services Administration, only a few days after the defense investigating committee of the senate armed services committee blasted foreign tin mine owners and speculators for gouging the American taxpayers. The committee noted that the price of tin has risen more than 150 percent since the start of the Korean war.

International Study Urged

The action of the government in suspending further purchases until the price drops had the full support of the committee which urged the State department to seek a conference of the principal tin producing and consuming nations on a program to increase production, allocate the supply among non-Communist countries, and reduce the price.

"The American taxpayer is weary of being gouged for the privilege of obtaining from some of our nation's allies the raw materials with which he is expected to supply the food and armament needs of the non-Communist nations in the event of another all-out war," the report said.

The committee said that the tin producers appear more concerned about the prospect of future unsalable tin surpluses than with the specter of Communist aggression. In 1950, in the face of our stockpile needs, they still turned out less than 70 percent as much tin as they had mined in 1941, it was stated.

Other Recommendations

Other recommendations of the senate group were:—

1. The State department should offer to cooperate with Bolivia in making a detailed engineering survey of Bolivian tin mines. If there is a reasonable chance of improving Bolivian output, funds should be advanced to permit such improvements, with repayment to be made in increased tin deliveries to the stockpile.

2. The department should urge other governments to set up inventory controls similar to those now in effect in this country, to prevent the hoarding of stocks for speculative purposes.

3. It should propose to other large consuming nations that they restrict nonessential uses of tin.

4. Due to higher mining costs in Bolivia, prices for tin originating in Malaya and Indonesia should be rightly expected to be lower than for tin from Bolivia.

5. The department should recommend that governments of tin producing countries take specific steps to promote increased production.

6. The United States should offer assistance to the Indonesian government in making an engineering study to determine the reasons for recent production declines.

DPA Names Gen. Farrell Resources Expansion Head

The Defense Production Administration has appointed Maj.Gen. Thomas F. Farrell deputy administrator for resources expansion. Gen. Farrell will coordinate and direct the development of adequate physical resources for defense needs with particular emphasis on early completion of facilities designed to increase basic resources. All DPA activities in the field of government aids to business will clear through the new deputy administrator.

Price Trend Rise Not Stopped

Variety was still characteristic last week with respect of price movements in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs, Changes were again more numerous—eighty-six against seventy in the previous week. But, advances took a big drop—from 42.9 percent to 24.4 percent of the total.

That small percentage, however, had enough weight to add a further 0.2 point to the overall price index number. In the corresponding week in 1950, it made a gain of 0.1 point, but it was 32.3 points lower than now.

Price movements not only were various, they also had several reversals—argol from up to down; imported casein the same; cocoabutter from down to up. There were not many changes in the fats and oils division, largely owing to the somewhat confusing OPS ceiling order. For the same reason there were advances in three vegetable oils and reductions in greases and tallow.

Egg products were again the major booster of the price index. Tin and its salts were heavy on the downside, owing to a break in the source markets of the metal, resulting from the cessation of government stockpiling. Heavy chemicals remained quiet in a price sense. The customary opportunism brought advances in imported cresylic acid and crude naphthalene. Buying was cut off.

Vegetable products were mostly weaker, especially in botanical drugs and spices. Tanstuffs and tapioca were higher. Essential oils were less active pricewise. The weight of the changes got over on the downside. Aromatic principles were quiet; there was another cut in menthol.

Some hormones were cheaper.

Shortages were still the rule in almost every division of the market. Demand was still heavy, but suppliers were generally inclined to believe that much, if not most, of the movements were into inventories. One big item got a bit easier—muriatic acid. By-product supply was said to be responsible. Soda alkalies are now expected to get near a level before the end of the second quarter. Movements of the dry salts are being tied up by a lack of boxcars. The tankcar situation has not got any better for the liquid goods.

One of the biggest current clamps on the movement of chemicals and related materials is the scarcity of drums. Almost every type of drum is now on a returnable status; but returns, as usual, do not keep up with needs.

Agricultural demands have further tightened supplies of all types of insecticides. Superphosphate is almost wholly off the market. Phosphate rock deals in Europe via ECA are not going through because of the high cost of freighting the stuff.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 9, 1951	Mar. 2, 1951	July 1, 1950	Mar. 10, 1950
154.1	153.9	121.1	121.8

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3

Chinese Tung Oil Subject To Stricter Customs Rules

The Collectors of Customs were given instructions March 6 from the Secretary of the Treasury to tighten enforcement operations against imports of tung oil and other unlicensed merchandise from China. They were directed not to accept or allow certain classes of customs entries, withdrawals and transfers with regard to merchandise of Chinese origin imported from any country after March 7 unless Foreign Assets Control licenses are presented.

The Treasury, in general, denies applications for specific licenses to import merchandise in which a Chinese interest has existed since December 17, 1950, the date of the "freezing" order affecting China (except Formosa). Exceptions may be made where merchandise is of sufficient importance to this country to warrant its admittance notwithstanding any Chinese interest. The Departments of Defense and Commerce are advising the Treasury Department with regard to what merchandise may fall into this category.

Peanut Acreage Expansion Bill Gets House Approval

Legislation to permit an expansion of acreage this year in Virginia type peanuts was passed by the house March 7 by a vote of 160 to 128 after a Republican attempt to kill the bill by recommitting it to the committee on agriculture was lost 174 to 212. The bill, H. R. 2615, now goes to the senate.

An extreme shortage has developed in the so-called jumbo or Virginia type of edible peanuts, and the bill will allow for an expansion of the acreage for this type of peanuts in North Carolina and Virginia, the chief growing areas. It does this by enlarging the national acreage allotment for peanuts of all types for 1951 to 1,916,000 acres from the 1,711,000 acres otherwise provided for in existing law. Last year a total of 2,200,000 acres was planted to peanuts.

Alloy Export Curbs Tighter

Effective March 19, applications for licenses to export certain ferro-alloys and other nonferrous metals, ores and alloys must be accompanied by proof that the material proposed for export actually is available to the applicant, it was announced by the Office of International Trade March 8.

US Offers Ammoniated Superphosphate for Sale

The Atlanta, Ga., office of the General Services Administration is offering for sale nine lots of ammoniated superphosphate totaling about 46,677 tons under bid invitation no. 4-51-4 to be opened at 11 a. m. March 16. Prospective purchasers are asked to make their offers to the personal property utilization division, GSA, Federal Supply Service, room 708, 50 Whitehall street, S. W., Atlanta.

The superphosphate is in bulk and was delivered by the manufacturer under Department of the Army, field director of ammunition plants, tentative specification FDXS-6, dated September 7, 1949, and was said to meet the following requirements at time of delivery:—Nitrogen content, 5.8 minimum; available P_2O_5, 16 minimum; moisture, 10 minimum, and plant food, 22 units minimum.

Lot no. 1, totaling 7,752 short tons, is in storage at Charleston, S. C. Lot 9, totaling 11,996 tons, is in storage at Wilmington, N. C., and the other seven lots are in storage at Savannah, Ga. Successful bidders must assume storage charges due after February 28. Bids submitted on an "all lots or none" basis, or for less than one lot, will not be considered.

The Boston office of GSA announced that it has 9,183 short tons of the same material in storage which it will sell to the highest bidder and has asked that offers be made by 2 p.m., March 27. Offers should be made on invitation No. GS-PPUD-1, and submitted to the personal property utilization division, Federal Supply Service, GSA, 620 Post Office and Courthouse, Boston 9, Mass.

FDA Appoints Vorhes Chief of Food Division

The appointment of Frank A. Vorhes, jr., as chief of the food division of Food and Drug Administration was announced March 7 by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing. Mr. Vorhes succeeds the late Dr. Ward B. White, who died February 24 (OPD, 3/5/51).

Mr. Vorhes joined FDA in 1928 as a junior chemist at its Seattle, Wash., laboratory. From 1931 to 1934 he served in the laboratories of the food division in Washington, D. C., and for the next thirteen years he was stationed at the agency's laboratories in San Francisco, Calif., where he was advanced to the position of chief chemist. Mr. Vorhes has been chief chemist of FDA's division of field operations since 1948.

Tallow and Greases Prices Rolled Back

Manufacturers' prices for inedible tallow and greases were rolled back to a maximum ceiling of 15 cents per pound for the fancy grade by the Office of Price Administration in an order effective today (March 12). At the same time, the agency ordered manufacturers' prices of household soaps and cleansers to be cut back to the highest level prevailing during December.

The action on tallow was contained in amendment No. 2, CPR Nq. 6, and applies to all contracts entered into after today. Contracts entered into before today may be carried out according to their terms, but manufacturers may not reflect the higher prices in their soap ceilings. This is a departure from usual OPS policy but is justified, officials said, by the fact that tallow producers and dealers customarily operate on very short margin and with limited capital.

An important effect of the rollback will be to make uniform the ceiling prices for all sellers of tallow. Under the general ceiling price regulations there was considerable lack of uniformity, which placed those with low ceilings relative to their customers at a severe disadvantage.

Rollback to December Prices

The 15-cent level for tallow is approximately that which prevailed in early December, 1950. To permit renderers to continue to receive a normal margin, the amendment rolls the ceiling for shop fats and other tallow-yielding material back to the levels which prevailed in the first week of December.

The new specific ceilings placed on tallows and greases are, f.o.b. cars and tracks at hte point of shipment, as follows:—

Tallows—Edible, 16¼ cents per pound; industrial, fancy and/or acidless tallows, 15⅛ cents per pound; fancy, 15 cents; choice, 14⅞ cents; prime, renderers' prime, prime packers' or extra, 14¾ cents; special, 14½ cents; No. 1, 14 cents; No. 3, 13¾ cents; No. 2, 13 cents; naphtha extracted bone, 11½ cents.

Greases—Choice white, 14⅞ cents; A, white, 14⅝ cents; B, white, 14⅜ cents; yellow, 13¾ cents; brown, 12½ cents; fleshing, and/or glue grease, No. 1, 14¾ cents; fleshing, and/or glue grease, No. 2, 13½ cents; No. 1, pigskin and pigsfoot, 15½ cents; garbage grease, 11 cents; No. 1 horse oil, 50 cents, and No. 2 horse oil, 13½ cents.

Soap Price Cut Expected

The agency said, with respect to the rollback in soap and cleanser prices, that it should mean a drop of about one cent in the price of bar soap and about two cents in the price of packaged soaps at the retail level.

OPS said that soap manufacturers generally will be left in about the same continuing position relative to tallow prices as they had been under the general ceiling price regulations.

Shortening, Salad Oil Prices Under Ceiling

A rollback of manufacturers' ceiling prices for vegetable shortening and salad oils was announced March 7 by the Office of Price Stabilization, through issuance of a dollars-and-cents ceiling regulation on these products. The new ceilings are effective today. They replace those established under the general ceiling price regulation and, generally, are 1 to 2 cents lower than the GCPR ceilings.

The price rollback on shortening and salad oils, accomplished in amendment No. 1 to CPR 6, is made possible by a rollback in cottonseed, corn and soybean oils ordered by OPS February 14.

Price stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle said that the last price increase put into effect by shortening and salad oil manufacturers came after January 15, too late for many wholesalers and retailers to adjust their prices upward. The wholesale and retail dealers thus were caught in a squeeze when OPS froze prices January 25.

Mr. DiSalle said that the ceilings now in effect on crude oil and finished oil products will be reviewed by OPS in the late summer when new crop conditions can be visualized. In addition to establishing dollars-and-cents ceilings on vegetable and salad oils, the amendment makes a number of technical and detailed changes in cottonseed, soybean and corn oil ceiling prices.

NPA to Control Use Of Bismuth April 1

Bismuth was placed under strict conservation control, effective April 1, by the National Production Authority in conservation order M-48 issued March 8. Use of the metal or alloys after April 1 will be permitted only in the case of certain listed essential purposes, including bismuth salts used in pharmaceutical preparations.

Persons using bismuth, except for the listed purposes, are permitted to complete and sell any item containing bismuth, or to complete and process any installation requiring the use of bismuth, if the manufacture, processing or installing was born on or before April 1 and is completed not later than April 30.

Bismuth producers are required to accept rated orders for shipment in any one month of bismuth metal, alloys or products up to 50 percent of their scheduled production. Bismuth dealers are required to accept such rated orders up to 25 percent of the amount available to them, including inventory.

In addition, the order establishes a set-aside reserve, which is to be drawn upon only with specific authority of NPA. To build up this reserve, bismuth producers and importers are required each month to set aside 20 percent of their bismuth metal.

No Limit on Imports

As a further conservation step, no one is permitted to accept delivery from domestic sources in any month of bismuth metal or alloys in excess of 60 percent of his average monthly receipts during the six months of 1950, or in excess of 100 pounds, whichever is greater. There are no limits on the amount of bismuth that may be imported.

All persons holding or controlling more than 100 pounds of bismuth, or who receive, use or ship more than 100 pounds, are required to file monthly reports on form NPA F-40. The first report is due on March 20.

Sulphur Export Cutback Favored by Sen. Ellender

Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, chairman of the senate committee on agriculture, last week threw his support behind a growing movement of the congressional farm bloc for a further curtailment by the United States of sulphur exports and the appointment of an agricultural industry representative to a top-level advisory position in the national defense setup.

In a letter March 5 to mobilization director Charles E. Wilson reciting agriculture's interest in the sulphur situation, Senator Ellender warned that many agriculture interests feel that they are not getting the desired recognition in the allocation of materials and that unless adequate supplies of fertilizers are available the farmers may be unable to achieve this year's production goals.

He expressed approval of the report filed a week earlier by the Abernethy committee in the house on its investigation of the sulphur and fertilizer situation and noted that the committee had developed the fact that the fertilizer manufacturers are anxious and able to produce the fertilizer needed by the farmers if they can get the necessary materials.

"There is some question," Senator Ellender wrote, "of the desirability of continuing exports (of sulphur) at our present rate."

Aluminum Defense Program Scored by House Committee

The Celler monopoly investigating committee of the house charged March 6 in a report of its aluminum investigations that the government's defense aluminum program has bogged down in confusion, inadequate procedures, diffuse authority, and insufficient leadership.

The committee said that the aluminum policy was placing almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of small independent newcomers to the advantage of the "big three" and added that the trend of events "is most alarming from a monopoly viewpoint."

Meanwhile, the National Production Authority last week announced an April 1 increase in the supplies of aluminum available to independent, non-integrated primary aluminum fabricators to fill DO-rated orders. The action, taken under an amendment to order M-5, requires producers of primary aluminum to accept such rated orders up to 11½ percent.

Reassigned by J.T. Baker

Robert B. Wittenberg has been appointed sales manager of the industrial chemical division of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J. Mr. Wittenberg has been associated with J. T. Baker for the last two years, and previously was with the International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago.

Copper, Aluminum Export Quotas Filled for Jan.-Mar.

Licenses covering the entire aluminum export quota of 3,500 tons for the first quarter of 1951 and all but 500 tons of the 30,000-ton copper export quota have been issued by the Office of International Trade. The agency stated March 7 that it was still licensing the balance of the copper quota, but is not accepting new applications.

Of the aluminum allocations, 550 tons have been licensed for special projects and the balance for specific countries. In screening applications for export licenses, OIT has applied the end-use criteria established by the National Production Authority for domestic users of aluminum.

The copper export allocations comprise 20,000 tons of copper refinery shapes, 7,000 tons of copper products and 3,000 tons of copper scrap, exclusive of No. 1 scrap. As in the case of all aluminum, OIT is screening the export applications against the NPA end-use criteria.

Applications for export licenses against the second quarter copper and aluminum allocations may be filed with OIT from March 19 to April 2.

Stein, Hall Names Lipman Ass't General Sales Mgr.

Stein, Hall & Co., New York, has appointed Daniel H. Lipman assistant general sales manager. Mr. Lipman has been with the company for many years, most recently as manager of Stein, Hall's New York sales office. He will be succeeded by Edwin A. O'Neill, former manager of the concern's St. Louis, Mo., office. Mr. O'Neill will move to New York shortly. In the interim, the New York sales office will be in charge of Edwin M. Clevan who has been promoted to associate manager.

Warwick Names Eccleston Textile Chemical Manager

Warwick Chemical Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed D. J. Eccleston general manager of the textile chemical division of the concern. Mr. Eccleston formerly held the position of sales manager of "Suntone" pigment colors for the company. Prior to joining Warwick, he was assistant general manager of the Glasgo Finishing Company, Glasgo, Conn.

Durez Plastics to Build $250,000 Research Lab

Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., has announced plans calling for construction of a new $250,000 research and development laboratory at LeRoy, N. Y. According to Harry M. Dent, Durez president, initially only one unit will be erected, but it will be so planned that wings may be readily added as future work and progress determine the need. Dr. Alvin F. Shepard, of the company's research staff at North Tonawanda, will be resident director of the laboratory.

Depletion Allowances Cut Draws Protests

Representatives of the minerals and petroleum producing industries protested to the house ways and means committee last week against any reduction in depletion allowances provided for in existing tax laws at a time such as the present when every effort is being concentrated on increasing, rather than curtailing, production for defense.

Among those testifying before the committee were spokesmen for the producers of sulphur, potash, talc, vermiculite, coal, sand, gravel, and limestone. The Treasury Department has proposed to congress that the depletion allowance for sulphur be reduced from 23 percent to 15 percent, for nonmetallic minerals from 15 percent to 5 percent and for oil from 27½ percent to 15 percent.

Under the depletion allowance system, owners of mines and oil wells are permitted to deduct a specified percentage of their gross income in computing their income taxes, without regard for the original cost of the property. Unlike other amortization provisions of the tax laws, depletion allowances may continue to be taken year after year even after the original cost has been completely recovered.

Metals, Minerals Covered

The metals and minerals which are now covered by a 15 percent depletion allowance are iron and copper, bauxite, fluorspar, flake graphite, vermiculite, beryl, feldspar, mica, talc, phosphate rock, potash, rock asphalt and china clay.

The arguments advanced for retention of existing allowances were similar for each of the products represented by witnesses. Not only were present allowances far from excessive, the committee was told, but that actually they often proved too low; that liberal treatment was needed to encourage exploration and development of minerals, and that any cutback in the allowances would seriously curtail production needed for national defense.

Chromium Mining Weighing Plans for Montana Smelter

Chromium Mining & Smelting Corporation has announced that it is considering plans calling for the erection of a two-furnace smelter at Glendive, Mont., to handle low grade chromite ores. The smelter is expected to have a chrome production of approximately 2,000,000 pounds per month.

Johns-Manville Corp. Elects Cassidy Chairman of Board

Leslie M. Cassidy has been elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, succeeding Lewis H. Brown who died February 26 (OPD 3/5/51). Adrain R. Fisher has been named president of the corporation, succeeding Mr. Cassidy, who became president of Johns-Manville Corporation on the retirement of R. W. Lea on January 31 (OPD 2/5/51).

Hyman Research Director

Dr. Rex E. Lidov has been appointed director of research by Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, Col. Henry Bluestone, who joined the company in 1947, has been named assistant director of research, filling the position which has been held by Dr. Lidov since the concern was organized in 1946.

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Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

1-Butyl acetate.
Ferric valerate.
Glyceryl diaceto abietate (Plastabrac AA).
Oxynaphthyltolulic acid.
1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene.
2,4,5-Trihydroxytoluene.

Fats, Oils 1950 World Production Up Slightly

World production in 1950 of fats, oils, and oilseeds, in terms of fat and oil, is estimated at 22,900,000 short tons, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This volume is only 1 percent greater than the estimated production in 1949 and about 3 percent above prewar. Per capita supplies of fats and oils, however, continue to remain at levels below prewar, because the world's population is estimated to have increased more than 10 percent since prewar years.

Exports of fats and oils throughout the world last year are estimated at about 5,900,000 tons, about 10 percent higher than the estimated 5,300,000 tons exported in 1949, but still 10 percent below prewar. Exports in 1951 may total less than the estimated exports of 1950, it was stated.

Industrial vegetable oil production amounted to an estimated 3,200,000 tons, a decrease from the previous two years but approximately 260,000 tons more than the 1935-39 average. The decline from 1949 was due to smaller flaxseed and castor bean crops. Rapeseed, oiticica, and tung oil supplies increased slightly.

Exports of Industrial Oils

Exports of the industrial oils in 1950 were estimated to have exceeded those of the previous year by some 200,000 tons but to have been short of prewar by about 300,000 tons. Shipments of all oils in this category except rapeseed and perilla increased from 1949 but only oiticica surpassed the prewar level.

Present indications are that total exports of industrial oils will not increase in 1951, the OFAR said. Castor shipments should be heavier, but linseed exports may decline. Future developments regarding international trade with China may determine the volume of tung oil that will be available for export in 1951.

World production of animal fats in 1950 reached and surpassed the prewar level for the first time since the war. Output last year was estimated at 8,300,000 tons. This represented an increase of six percent from 1949 and nearly five percent from prewar. Animal fat exports last year increased to 1,000,000 tons from 1,035,000 tons in 1949.

Marine Oils Output

Marine oils production reached 755,000 tons, a postwar high, but still almost 300,000 tons short of the prewar average. Exports were 530,000 tons, compared with 510,000 tons in 1949.

Edible vegetable oil supplies from the 1950 oilseed crop were estimated at approximately 7,400,000 tons, a decrease of six percent from the 1949 estimated supply, but five percent greater than the prewar average. All of the related crops in this category, with the exception of soybeans, were smaller than in 1949, while cottonseed, sesame seed, and olive production were less, also, than the average of prewar years.

Exports of edible oils and oilseeds (oil equivalent) during the past year, estimated at almost 1,400,000 tons, represented a 16 percent increase from 1949 but were still short of the prewar level by about 20 percent. Shipments this year of all edible oils and oilseeds except soybeans are expected to decline since output has dropped in the principal producing areas.

Procter & Gamble Releases Shortening Patents to Public

Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has announced that, effective March 15, it will grant free public use of several of its important patents for the manufacturing of shortening patents. The action enables any shortening manufacturer to use the patents without payment to Procter & Gamble.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please— with the OPD office:—

Cosmetics and toilet goods, Bienne, Switzerland (HA-2).

Cottonseed oil expeller, with filter press, and cottonseed oil refinery, Aleppo, Syria (HA-3).

2-Ethylhexoic acid, Stuttgart, Germany (HA-1).

Industrial chemicals, San Jose, Costa Rica (HA-7, agency).

Molybdenum ore, Tokyo, Japan (HA-5).

Oilseeds, Nagoya, Japan (HA-4).

Pharmaceutical products, Bienne, Switzerland (HA-2).

Soybeans, Nagoya, Japan (HA-4).

Tallow, fancy, for soap making, Oslo, Norway (HA-6, agency).

Tung oil, Tokyo, Japan (HA-5).

Tungsten ore, Tokyo, Japan (HA-5).

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Federal Trade Commission has been looking into the problem of interlocking relationships among directors of the largest manufacturing corporations at the request of the Celler monopoly investigating committee of the house. What it has found out, it reports, is that there is a definite threat to competition, which might well be dealt with by legislation for the benefit of the business community generally.

Under existing law (section 8 of the Clayton act) it is made unlawful for any person at the same time to be a director in any two or more competing corporations (other than banking institutions and common carriers), any one of which has capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating more than $1,000,000. This section has been pretty well followed, and not too many violations were found. It is in the lawful interlocks where the danger to competition exists, FTC says.

The dangers are those cases where the interlocked concerns, though potentially competitors, had not been competitors in the past, and where interlocked concerns are related to each other as actual or potential suppliers and customers rather than as competitors; also where individuals, through whom the interlocking relationships are maintained, are officers or stockholders rather than directors, or where the companies involved, instead of having common directors, have directors who are jointly members of the boards of third companies.

The food industry exhibited an extensive array of interlocking directorships which FTC found to be significant, both for competition within the industry and for its relations with other industries. Three of the largest dairies were directly or indirectly interlocked with each other, as well as with three of the largest food companies. Four of the largest canners had direct or indirect interlocks with companies producing competitive products. The nonferrous metals industry was characterized by multiple indirect interlocking relations among companies within the industry, principally through financial institutions, as well as through a number of leading industrial corporations.

The chemical industry exhibited a relatively small number of direct interlocking relations, but had many of the indirect type, particularly through leading New York banks. It also exhibited a significant array of vertical interlocks which related producers to sources of supply and to outlets for their products.

Nonferrous Metals Get Scarcer

Nickel may be the next nonferrous metal to go under allocation control by the National Production Authority. Supplies are tightening up considerably because of the defense requirements.

NPA officials also are looking for defense demands to be stepped up for tungsten, copper, molybdenum, manganese, cobalt, and ferrosilicon. Civilian supplies, as a consequence, will be reduced further.

It is urging industries to institute conservation and salvage measures to reclaim and stretch supplies of the vital materials. Simplification and standardization of some products is in the cards.

Business Forms Are Booming

NPA is coming to the relief of the producers of business forms—but not to the consumers. If anything, the consumers

—*Continued on page 34*

Spencer to Boost Ammonia And Nitric Acid Production

The board of directors of Spencer Chemical Company has approved a further expansion of the company's anhydrous ammonia and nitric acid production facilities at its Jayhawk works near Pittsburg, Kans. Production of these materials has already been increased by substantial additions to the Jayhawk works, by the purchase of the ammonia plant at Henderson, Ky., and the leasing of nitric acid facilities at Charlestown, Ind.

As a result of these previous additions and the new expansion, Spencer will have 100 percent greater ammonia capacity than when it converted the Jayhawk works to commercial operation in June of 1946. During the same period, nitric acid capacity will have been increased 67 percent. It is anticipated that the current program will be completed during the latter part of this year.

Cyanamid Making Trial Lots Of 3,3'-Iminobispropylamine

The new product department of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has begun trial-lot production of 3,3'-iminobispropylamine. The compound is a colorless, high-boiling, strongly basic amine, which is said to be completely miscible at room temperature with water and most common organic soivents.

The material is said to have been found useful in the synthesis of ion exchange resins, and is reported to have potentialities as an intermediate for the preparation of surface active agents, pharmaceuticals and dyestuffs. New product bulletin no. 19, covering physical and chemical properties of the new amine, and experimental samples are available upon request to Cyanamid, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

Sodium-Calcium Combination Product Made Commercially

A sodium-calcium combination product, normally recycled in the manufacture of metallic sodium, has been made commercially available by National Distillers Chemical Corporation, Ashtabula, Ohio. National Distillers, which produces metallic sodium by the electrolysis of sodium chloride, offers the combination product as a low-cost source of metallic sodium, or for reactions where the calcium content of the product will prove advantageous.

Shipped in brick form, packed dry in fifty-five-gallon drums, the product is said to contain, under typical analysis, the following by weight:—Sodium, 65-75 percent; calcium, 15-25 percent; sodium monoxide, 10 percent, and chlorides (NaCl and CaCl2), 1 percent.

Freeport Leases Sulphur Dome Site from Texas Co.

Freeport Sulphur Company has completed arrangements for the Texas Company for the lease of a sulphur dome at Bay Ste. Elaine, La. It is not considered a large or rich deposit, but Freeport intends to construct a plant there because of the acute shortage of sulphur.

Arrangements have also been made to lease four other domes believed to contain some sulphur which will be explored. These are known as Dog Lake, Lake Pelto, Venice and Garden Island Bay. Bay Ste. Elaine, Dog Lake and Lake Pelto are held by Texas under lease from Louisiana Land & Exploration Company. Venice is held by Gulf Oil Corporation. All of the properties are in swamp land and some are under water.

Vanadium Acquires Chrome Ore Property in S. Africa

Vanadium Corporation is expected to more than double its production of metallurgical chrome ore as a result of the recent purchase of properties in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, by its subsidiary, Rhodesian Vanadium Corporation.

In Battelle Institute Post

Ernest R. Mueller has been appointed supervisor of organic coatings research at Battelle Institute, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Mueller, who has been on the institute staff since 1945, in his new post will be in charge of Battelle fundamental and applied research on paints, varnishes and lacquers.

Alcohol, Benzol Plants Get Approval of DPA

A certificate of necessity filed by the Tennessee Eastman Company for the construction of a $5,787,000 synthetic ethyl alcohol plant at Longview, Tex., was approved last week by the Defense Production Administration. The agency also approved a certificate of Standard Oil Company of California for construction of a $14,000,000 benzene-gasoline plant at El Segundo, Calif.

The actions will permit the companies to amortize the new facilities for tax purposes over a period of five years rather than over a period of about twenty years, which applies in most cases under the tax law. In order to obtain the benefits of the speedy amortization the facilities must be certified as necessary for the national defense by DPA.

Backlog Still on File

Approval is still awaited, however, on a backlog of certificates covering expansion of chlorine production and a number of other chemicals essential to the defense program which have been on file with DPA for several months. As a general rule, DPA has been holding up approval of the certificates for the chemical industry until military requirements become clearer.

It was stated in one quarter that the reason why the chemical industry's applications have been delayed is because the DPA wants to give all producers an equal opportunity to get in on the expansion program. In other words, it was stated, the DPA feels that instead of the needed expansion of a particular chemical being absorbed completely by one producer, the opportunity should be available to several producers to join in the expansion program if they so desire. Therefore, DPA has been holding up the certificates that have been filed and passed along for approval by the National Production Authority until the probable future needs for the chemical are known so that it can put this policy into practice.

DuPont Co. Promotes Drs. Hopkins, Dawson, Shrawder

Dr. Horace H. Hopkins, assistant general manager of the fabrics and finishes department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been appointed an assistant to the treasurer of the concern. Named to succeed him is Dr. David H. Dawson, former assistant general manager of the pigments department. Dr. Joseph Shrawder, jr., who served as assistant sales director of the pigments department, has been appointed as Dr. Dawson's successor. All appointments become effective today.

Dr. Hopkins, who joined duPont in 1924 as a chemist at the experimental station at Wilmington, has been assistant general manager of the fabrics and finishes department since 1947. He became assistant to the chemical director of the department in 1939, director of the Philadelphia laboratory in 1943, and manager of the finishes division in Wilmington in 1945, from which post he was appointed assistant general manager in 1947.

Dr. Dawson, with the duPont organization since 1933, was named assistant director of research on pigment colors in 1944, director of sales for the pigments department in 1946, and two years later was advanced to assistant general manager of the department. Dr. Shrawder, who came into the duPont company in 1934, became manager of West coast sales for the pigments department in 1947 and the following year was named manager of technical sales for the department in Wilmington. He was appointed assistant sales director in 1949.

General Aniline Names Moessinger and Roberts

General Aniline & Film Corporation has appointed Dr. J. Charles Moessinger executive assistant to the vice-president in charge of operations. Dr. Stiles M. Roberts, associate director of the company's central research laboratories at Easton, Pa., has been named to succeed Dr. Moessinger as research coordinator for dyes and intermediates at the Rensselaer, N. Y., plant.

Dr. Moessinger, who joined General Aniline as a research chemist in 1921, will also continue with his duties as technical coordinator of the company's foreign activities. Dr. Roberts was named associate director of the central research laboratories in 1948. He had previously served the company as a research section leader at the Rensselaer, N. Y., plant.

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Association Meetings

American Association of Cereal Chemists, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., May 21-25.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Chemical Society, national meeting in two sessions, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., April 2-5, and Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 9-12.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., June 14-15; Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 30-May 3.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, regional meeting Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 11-14.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 2-4.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-17.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22.

American Water Works Association, Miami, Fla., April 29-May 4.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., May 21-22.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 6-8.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 24; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 25; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Winnipeg, June 18-20.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, Ill., April 29-May 1.

Combined Contact Committee, ADMA and APMA, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., March 15-16.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, April 16-17; joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Metal Powder Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 25-26.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Spring meeting, Flamingo hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., April 4-6.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3-6.

National Butane-Propane Association, district meeting, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., June 12.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, Gibson hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17-19.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Materials Handling Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill., April 30-May 4.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Sanitary Supply Association, public auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, June 3-6.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18.

Oil Trades Association of New York, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 13.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-25.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, March 15; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

SOCMA Meeting Thurs.; L. A. Schlueter to Speak

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hear L. A. Schlueter, chief of the aromatic chemicals section, chemical division, National Production Authority, at its next monthly luncheon meeting, to be held March 15 at the Commodore hotel, New York.

Textile Institute to Expand

Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J., has announced plans calling for a new building that will add about 3,000 square feet of floor space to its present facilities. The new unit will be used initially to house the computing laboratories, shops and other nonchemical research equipment. Chemical installations will be concentrated in the present laboratory.

Sulphur Study Group Gets Temporary Head

The sulphur committee of the international materials conference which has been formed by the principal sulphur producing and consuming nations to consider world sulphur problems held its initial meeting March 1 and elected Theodore L. Sweet, of the Economic Cooperation Administration, as temporary chairman, it was announced last week. Mr. Sweet is chief of the ECA's combined materials branch and industry division and has been in charge of the agency's chemical programs.

The committee is one of six commodity groups that have been set up by the conference to devise ways of increasing production and bringing about more orderly distribution of critical material in world markets. One of the matters expected to come up for consideration is world allocation of available supplies, such as was carried on in fats and oils, nitrogenous fertilizers and a few other food products after the war by the Food and Agricultural Organization.

Organizational Matters Discussed

The first meeting of the sulphur committee made no attempt to get down to essentials but concerned itself with organizational matters. It adopted an agenda similar to that adopted by the copper, zinc and lead committee which met February 28 and was the first of the six commodity committees to convene. The agenda concerned credentials, arrangements for permanent rules of procedure, temporary rules of procedure, and a determination of an order of business.

It was also agreed by the committee that the United States, the United Kingdom and Italy would provide representatives to assist the committee secretary in drafting the proposed permanent rules of procedure. A temporary rule of voting on procedural matters by a simple majority was accepted.

No Limit on Accreditation

Also on a temporary basis, it was agreed that there will be no limitation as to the number of persons who may be accredited except that only two representatives per country will be allowed to attend any one meeting. However, the point was raised and accepted that consideration should be made in the drafting of the permanent rules of procedure to allow Belgium in some instances, since it is representing Benelux, to have three representatives at meetings.

The committee created a statistical subcommittee with participation by Australia, Belgium, Italy, France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Hillebrand 1950 Prize Presentation Made to 3

Three Department of Agriculture chemists were presented with the 1950 Hillebrand Prize of the American Chemical Society's Washington section March 8 for contributions in the chemical study of food allergy.

The recipients, who were honored at a dinner meeting of the section in the 2400 hotel, Washington, D. C., are Dr. Henry Stevens, founder and head of the allergy research division of the department's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; Dr. E. Jack Coulson, head of the division's immunochemical studies, and Dr. Joseph R. Spies, who was in charge of the division's chemical research.

Parenteral Drug Ass'n To Hold Meeting Thurs.

The Parenteral Drug Association will hold its next meeting March 15 at 8 p.m. at the New York Academy of Sciences, New York. Guest speakers will be Dr. Samuel M. Gordon and Ray Kupke, both of Endo Products, Inc., who will discuss "A Modern System for Pharmaceutical Control."

Equipment Dealers Council To Hold Meeting March 19

The Process Equipment Dealers Council will hold its next meeting March 19 at 7 p.m. at the Statler hotel, New York. Dinner will be served. Topic under discussion will be "Changing Conditions in the Used Machinery Industry."

AACC to Meet May 21-25

The American Association of Cereal Chemists will hold its thirty-sixth annual meeting May 21 to 25 at the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

MCA Warns of Danger To Defense Production

Continuance of indiscriminate recall of armed forces reservists employed in scientific and engineering work will seriously jeopardize the ability of the chemical industry to produce materials badly needed for defense, the Manufacturing Chemists Association said last week in a letter addressed to Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg.

The letter pointed out that 21.6 percent of the industry's scientists and engineers are in the army, navy or air force, and are subject to recall under present policies. It also stated that the industry has immediate need for a 7.4 percent increase in technical personnel if qualified people could be found, and that by July this need is expected to be up to 15 percent above current technical staff employment levels. These figures were obtained in a spot survey of the association's member companies, which account for about 90 percent of the basic chemicals produced in the United States.

Asks Action on NSRB Report

The association requested that the Department of Defense put into effect immediately the recommendations of reservists contained in the report of the scientific manpower advisory committee of the National Security Resources Board. This report called on the department to establish, among other things, policies by which the call-up of reservists will be reconciled with the needs for scientific manpower in essential research and production activities, and to set up a top-level board to act on appeals from call-ups.

Textile Chemists Ass'n Elects Officers for '51

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has announced its national officers for 1951. At the same time, the association revealed that beginning in 1952 it will have four regional vice-presidents, instead of two as at present. Following are this year's officers:—

President, C. Norris Rabold, Edwin Mills, Inc.; vice-president, J. R. Bonnar, General Dyestuff Corporation, and George O. Linberg, Belle Chemical Company; secretary, Dr. Harold C. Chapin, Lowell Textile Institute, and treasurer, William R. Moorhouse, National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

AATCC has also added three new members to its executive committee on research. They are:—Chairman, L. S. Little, consultant; W. D. Appel, National Bureau of Standards, and J. R. Bonnar. The terms of Dr. M. A. Dahlen, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and Professor Percival Thell, of Philadelphia Textile Institute, on the committee, have expired.

Interstate Oil Compact Extension Bill Introduced

Senator Tom Connally of Texas introduced a bill in the senate March 5 to extend the life of the interstate oil compact for another four years to September 1, 1955. The bill was introduced at this time —far in advance of the expiration of the compact next September—so that there will be no uncertainty regarding the future of the program.

Twenty states are parties to the compact and all have joined in favoring extension. Senator Connally remarked that the company has been notably successful in bringing about cooperation among the states for the conservation of oil and gas and, with the national defense program making greater demands every day on these resources, it becomes more important than ever that this work be continued and intensified.

Frasch Foundation Offers Agriculture Research Grants

Grants of up to $10,000 a year for five years to aid research in agricultural chemistry are being offered to universities and other non-profit incorporated institutions throughout the country by the Herman Frasch Foundation, according to the United States Trust Company of New York, trustee of the foundation.

The grants, which will range from $5,000 to $10,000 annually according to the nature of the project concerned, will be made for a one-year period starting January 1, 1952, and will be renewable yearly for four succeeding years, subject to annual review and approval of progress. Recipients will be chosen by the United States Trust Company of New York, as trustee, with the advice of the American Chemical Society.

DCAT Annual Dinner Draws Record Throng

Well-defined government policies that will direct raw materials and manpower into proper channels are needed immediately, Charles P. Walker, jr., vice-president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., declared at the twenty-fifth annual dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade in the Waldorf-Astoria March 8.

Addressing more than 2,300 persons, greatest number ever to attend the annual

Charles P. Walker, jr.

affair, Mr. Walker, DCAT chairman, said it was important that all basic chemical manufacturers and pharmaceutical manufacturers be given as promptly as possible, details about the overall requirements for their products, both for the armed forces and for civilian defense.

"If these things are done," Mr. Walker said, "the people of America can depend on us to adequately provide for defense without detriment to the health and well-being of our nation."

Mr. Walker declared that DCAT can help the chemical industry by "providing an industrial unity, vital to progress, which will bring strength to each member, and by promoting a sense of responsibility to our industry and the companies we represent which surpasses selfish interests."

The guest speaker was United States Representative Paul W. Shafer of Michigan, whose subject was "Time of Decision." Seated on the dais were men who had been DCAT chairmen during the past quarter century, officers of the leading national associations in the drug, chemical and related industries and government officials dealing in these fields.

NAPA Gets Proposals For Constitution Changes

The National Association of Purchasing Agents has received two proposals for changes in its constitution. One, contained in a report by its committee on associate membership, calls for the adoption of a constitutional change to provide for a permissive classification for associate membership in local associations. The second concerns a change in the eligiblity clause to permit memberships for professors, instructors and other teachers of purchasing courses. This amendment would only declare them to be eligible, with responsibility for acceptance into membership remaining with the local association.

N. Y. AIC to Meet Mar. 29; Col. Cobb Slated to Speak

Col. Candler Cobb, Director of Selective Service for the New York area, will speak on the question of how selective service will affect scientific personnel at the March 29 discussion meeting of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists. The meeting will take place at the Commodore hotel, New York.

The discussion panel, which beins at 8 p.m., includes Col. C. E. Davies, program director for the Engineering Manpower Commission, and Dr. L. H. Farinholt, associate professor of chemistry at Columbia University. The program was arranged by Dr. Robert Ginell of the Brooklyn College department of chemistry.

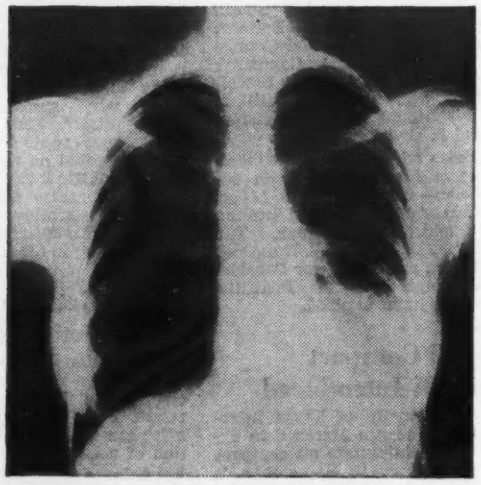
Galvanizers Meet May 21-22

The galvanizers committee, sponsored by the American Zinc Institute, will hold its twenty-fifth meeting May 21 and 22 at the Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., coincidentally with the institute's annual meeting.

First Thought...

In Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis

If you are planning to market an effective antituberculosis preparation, "dependable source of supply" merits foremost consideration. It's only natural that you will think of *Merck first,* because when you specify Merck you obtain the benefits of an invaluable *additional* asset: Merck pioneering experience in developing and producing antituberculosis drugs. This group of Merck products includes some of the most important drugs known to therapy. Make their unexcelled purity a component part of your own product.



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The most potent Antibacterial Agents available for use against Tuberculosis:

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Combined treatment makes it possible to prolong effective administration of the antibiotics appreciably.

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SODIUM PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE MERCK

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

March 9, 1951

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb .40 - —
over 92.5 C, m.p. dms., works lb .50 - —
Acetaldenyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb .45 - —
Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26¼
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - .13½
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .74 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -19.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis, lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Battery, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20
Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 198.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .49 - —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .49 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½
Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .29½- .30¾
double dist., dms lb. .31½- .32¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .21 - .22¼
double dist., dms lb. .21½- .22¾
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
207° C, tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis. gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
petroleum, 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - .53
237° C to 265° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .63
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .46 - —
imported, coaltar, 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.35 - 1.55
Crotonic, fib dms. works lb .29 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb 90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more. gram 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys, c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .20
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .20½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —
technical, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —
Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.67 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
Hydrochloric (see Acid muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%- 5-lb bots lb. .37 - —
Acid, hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1935
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .064 - —
tanks, Belle W Va., 100% basis lb. .065 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .75 - —
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
L, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2955- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -17.85
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .33 - —
60%, dms lb. .30 - —
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2560- .26
water white, dms lb. .2860- .27
Maleic, anhydride (see M).
powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, dms., 85-92%, works lb. .88 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton. 31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 -38.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms., l.c.l lb. .38 - —
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms, frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° cbys, c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil red)
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —
Palm oil, white dist., dms lb. .21¼ .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms 1,000-lb lots or more lb. 6.00 7.50
smaller lots lb. 6.05 7.80
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	distr.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dist.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dextro.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
		ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bgs.	bags			prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point			redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
		fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			S. E.	southeast
		imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
cks.	casks	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
c.l.	car lots	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
col.	color	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
com'l	commercial	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum		
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Paratoluidinmetasulphonic—Aldol

Acid, paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. 61 - 66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½ - —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges
Picramic, bgs lb. 65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, natural, dms., works, lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., extra, l.c.l., works, South gal. .31 - —
whse., N. Y. C. gal. .50 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —

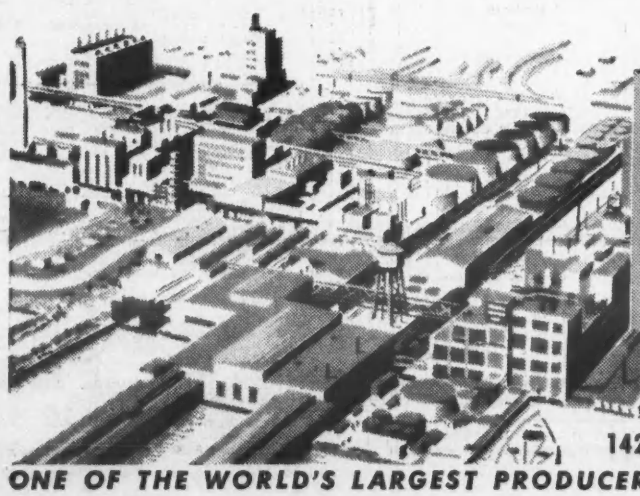
Acid, sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - .66
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .22½ - .23¾
single dist., dms lb. .22 - .23¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .26¼ - .27½
single-pressed, bgs lb. .25¾ - .27
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .28½ - .29¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .60 - .65
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.a., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be. cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .22½ - .23¾
hydrated, dms lb. .25 - .26
Tannic, tech., dms lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.58 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms. lb. .43 - .45
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T,2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.40 Nom.
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .48 - .65
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - .60
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .24 - .25
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (eggs), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.95 - 1.97
powd., bbls lb. 1.99 - 2.01
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .93 - .95

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. (see also Fusel oil, ref.) lb. .19 - —
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ - .36¾
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30¾ - .37¾
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - .35
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17½ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld. lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .79 - 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .83 - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .67 - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½ - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½ - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.06
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79½ - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83½ - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .67½ - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .76½ - 1.01
l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½ - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .64½ - .87
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .82½ - 1.09
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86½ - 1.18
tanks, same basis gal. .70½ - .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .67 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 18.12 -18.15½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.16 -18.24½
tanks, same basis gal. 18.00 -18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 1.02 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c. l., same basis gal. 19.09 -19.12½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 19.13 -19.21½
tanks, same basis gal. 18.97 -18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½ - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½ - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .47 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol, normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y lb. .47 - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .42½ - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .38 - —
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30½ - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .26½ - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms. gal. .33 - .48

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
• Proprietary Solvent • Anhydrous (200 proof)
ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE • ACETIC ACID
ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.



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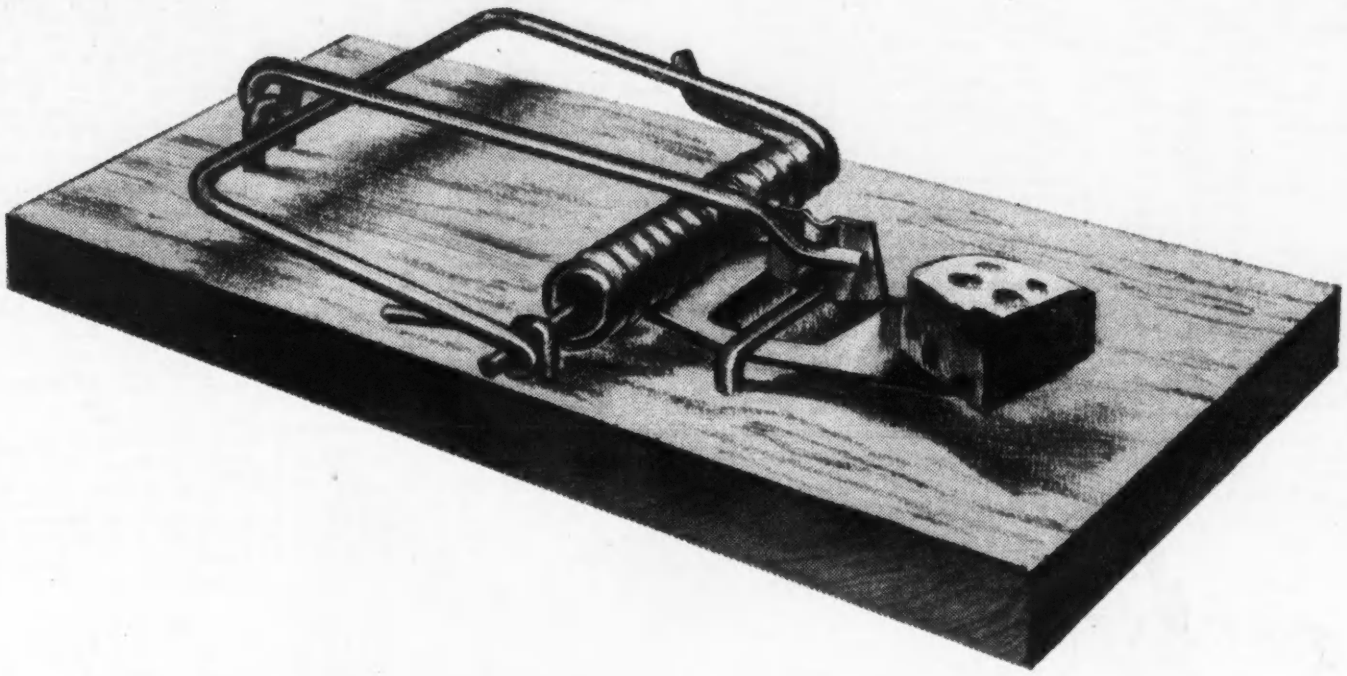
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS



help you build a better one?

The mouse-trap people have it rough. Tradition promises great reward to the superior snare maker, Inventive ingenuity is their only way to keep the driveway crowded with customers.

How is it in your business?

When you don't improve your product—your customers visit your competitors. If this condition continues — how long will you last?

Let us help you.

Make use of our research facilities. Over the years, we've developed new and improved chemicals for many of our customers. Often they've proven far superior to those formerly satisfactory.

Let us help you:

1. Solve problems of giving your customers better products.
2. Open new markets for your products.
3. Effect cost savings in manufacturing.
4. Assure greater business stability—by constantly improving your products.

Doing business with us, means more than just ordering from our product list. With us—your specific needs receive your individual attention.

For fatty Acids and chemicals you need . . . Call Woburn. Together, we can make your "mouse-trap" better.

WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. (N.J.)

FATTY ACIDS, SPLIT AND DISTILLED
CASTOR • CHINAWOOD • COCOANUT • CONJULIN • COTTONSEED • DISTOLINE
HELIOLINE • ISOLINE • LAURIC • LINSEED • MARINE • PALM • SOYA • TALLOW
SYNTHETIC DRYING OILS, ESTERS AND PLASTICIZERS • ESTER GUMS AND ROSINS • PIGMENTS AND COLORS

1200 HARRISON AVENUE, KEARNY, NEW JERSEY • KEARNY 2-3300

PALM FATTY ACIDS
A fractionated vegetable fatty acid. Saponifies to completion rapidly. No need for salting out, reducing processing and operating costs. Used in high titre and metallic soaps, textile finishing and buffing compounds, and lubricating greases.

WOBURN dependable PRODUCTS

Aldrin—Amphetamine Sulphate

Aldrin, 60% solut, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld ... lb. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs ... lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Algin, nhls., fib dms ... lb. .78 - 1.20
Alizarin (see Red alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs ... lb. .35 - .40
Allethrin 100% dms., 1 to 10 dm. lots lb. 45.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 50.00 - 55.00
solution 20% dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb 9.00 - —
10% dms., works ... gal. 37 75 - —
2% dms., works ... gal. 7 75 - —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento)
Mexican, bgs ... lb. .15½ - .16
Allyl bromide, cbys., works ... lb. 1.45 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works ... lb. .51 - —
solution 40%, dms., works lb. .25½ - —
Aloe, Cape, cs ... lb. .38 - .39
powdered, cs ... lb. .48 - .49
Curacao, kgs ... lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs ... lb .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. 3.75 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld ... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld, lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld ... lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline (see dms. c.l. works, frt. equald ... lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald ... lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South works gal. No prices.

Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd, lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots ... kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots ... kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls ... lb. .40 - .45
Alum, ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms ... lb. .17 - —
Soda, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs, c.l., works lb. .03½ - .05¼
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ... lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works ... 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ... lb. .27 - .28
Fluoride (see Ammonium fluoride)
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .10 - —

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ... ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs., dlvd ... lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼ - —
contract, works ... lb. .20¼ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼ - —
contract, works lb. .17¼ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .79½ - —
contract, works ... lb. .76½ - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate),
Laurate, precip., bbls ... lb. .38½ - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .39¼
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs ... lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .28½ - —
Oleate, dms, precip lb. .35¼ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined),
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
smaller lots, frt alld, lb. .13 - .18
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld, lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms, frt. alld, lb. .51 - .53
kgs, frt. allod ... lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Aluminum oxide, optical, floated, kgs., dlvd ... lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld, lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms ... lb. .59½ - —
standard, dms ... lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms ... lb. .97½ - —
standard, dms ... lb. .68½ - —
rubber comp., dms ... lb. .58½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms ... lb. .54½ - —
varnish standard, dms ... lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld, lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l ... lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l ... lb. .43 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l ... lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l ... lb. .43 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l ... lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l ... lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ... ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ... ton. 36.00 - —
Iron-free, ogs, c.l., works, frt equald ... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran, dms, works lb 27 - 28
powd., dms., works lb 32 - 33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots ... oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works ... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms lb 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ... ton. 79.00 - 80.00
pure, cyls, extra, zone 1 ... lb .17 - .17½
2 ... lb .19 - .19½
3 ... lb .21 - .21½
4 ... lb 16 - 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ... ton. 80.00 - 82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 - 86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac),
Sal, gray, bgs, c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 75.00 - 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs. 4,000 lbs, frt alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt alld lb .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ... ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ... ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ... ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works ... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ... lb. .18¾ - .19¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls ... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms ... lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms ... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ... lb. .75 - —
dms. ... lb .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ... lb 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars ... lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, plastic, 80% dms., works lb. .40½ - —
kgs., works ... lb. .42½ - —
25%, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .21½ - —
tech., bbls., works ... lb. .37 - —
dms., works ... lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs ... lb. .85 - —
metal grade, kgs ... lb. .90 - —
tech grade, bbls, kgs lb .80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ... ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ... ton. 76.55 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ... ton. 61.00 - 63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ... ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, dms, precip ... lb 23¼ - —
Oxalate, fine gran, dms ... lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran, bbls., c.l., works ... ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ... ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ... ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works ... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .08¾ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms ... lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs ... lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms, works lb. .12 - .13
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ... ton. 32.00 - 45.00
converters', Gulf and Atlantic ports ... ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works, lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd or frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works ... lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., works lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots lb 36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms ... lb 6.50 - —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic bots ... lb. 36.00 - 40.00
monobasic, bots ... lb. 34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms ... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms ... lb 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ... lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ... lb. 6.50 - 7.00

streamline your
textile processes
with "high-light" Kreelon

Want to make better goods . . . faster . . . cheaper? You can do it with Wyandotte "high-light" Kreelon*. That is, *if* you use Kreelon creatively. Here's what we mean. Kreelon is highly soluble in water . . . more *totally* soluble than any other detergent of this type we've tested. That means Kreelon is easier-rinsing. Creative suggestion: experiment with the time period allotted to rinsing, the amount of water you use, and its temperature. Chances are you'll save money on water and fuel.

Here are some facts on "high-light" Kreelon for your creative use: Kreelon is stable in acid, alkaline or neutral solutions. (Suggestion: you need not scour in an alkaline media.) Kreelon works more quickly than soap in most operations and at lower temperatures. (Suggestion: you can reduce processing time in scouring, dyeing and acetate saponification.)

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Wyandotte, Michigan • Offices in Principal Cities

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾ -	.31¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¾ -	.32¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.28 -	.30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.21½ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½ -	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate, dms.	lb.	1.05 -	1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.95 -	2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots	lb.	1.75 -	1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	.80 -	.85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.35 -	2.25
Angelica root, dom. bls.	lb.	.65 -	.70
imported, bls.	lb.	.70 -	.80
Angostura bark, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.18 -	.19
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.19 -	.20
tanks, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Salt, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.30 -	—
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.40
afloat, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	—
Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.20½ -	.21
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.21½ -	.22½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.	lb.	2.50 -	2.85
Annatto powder, dms.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.19 -	.21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works	lb.	1.10 -	—
90%, bbls., works	lb.	1.25 -	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.85 -	.88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.42 -	—
cases, c.l., mines	lb.	.42½ -	—
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.34 -	.45
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.35 -	.46
c.l., works, Idaho	lb.	.45 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46 -	—
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd.	lb.	.42 -	.42½
Trichloride, pails, works	lb.	.50 -	.52
solution, cbys.	lb.	.29 -	.30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).			
Antipyrene, USP, dms.	lb.	2.50 -	2.60
Apomorphine, USP, bots.	lb.	23.40 -	23.65
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots.	oz.	5.00 -	5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms.	kilo.	70.00 -	90.00
Argols, min. 50% bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity)		35.00 -	—
Arnica, flowers, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
root, bls.	lb.	1.45 -	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs.	lb.	.11 -	.14
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt	lb.	.80 -	.90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Trioxide, USP, dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½ -	.08½
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.35 -	.38
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.50 -	.53
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous N. Y.)			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton.	1,137.00 -	—
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	587.00 -	—
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton.	484.00 -	—
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	379.00 -	—
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	323.00 -	—
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	302.00 -	—
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton.	279.50 -	—
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	150.50 -	—
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	150.00 -	—
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	135.00 -	—
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	135.00 -	—
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	106.50 -	—
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	106.50 -	—
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	101.50 -	—
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	91.60 -	—
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	71.40 -	—
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	63.00 -	—
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	59.50 -	—
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	50.50 -	—
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	42.50 -	—
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	37.00 -	—
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	36.00 -	—
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	34.00 -	—
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	37.00 -	—
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	37.00 -	—
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	24.50 -	—

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt	ton.	34.00 -	—
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	38.00 -	—
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	37.00 -	—
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	34.00 -	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½ -	—
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	gal.	.09 -	—
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	gal.	.09½ -	.10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	22.00 -	—
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	21.00 -	—
Atropine, USP, bots	oz.	9.75 -	13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots	oz.	5.75 -	8.25

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial.	.42 -	—
10,000 units	vial.	.80 -	—
50,000 units	vial	2.88 -	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb.	1.35 -	1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).			
Barberry, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	.45
tree bark, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	.45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	5.00 -	—
Sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.25 -	5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	82.50 -	87.50
smaller lots, works	ton.	92.50 -	97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.30 -	.35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	.19 -	.21
tech. crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.80 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.30 -	10.80
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.11½ -	.32
Dioxide, dms., works	lb.	.14 -	—
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.19 -	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	6.14 -	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15¼ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¾ -	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Stearate, etns., c.l.	lb.	.46 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.48 -	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	—
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	70.00 -	—
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	90.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	100.00 -	—
Barvte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton	9.40 -	12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	19.00 -	—
95-75% bgs., mines	ton.	20.00 -	—
water-grd., paper, bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	37.60 -	37.85
ex-whse., N. Y.	ton.	53.45 -	61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	9.50 -	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.70
Root, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton	12.00 -	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.73 -	.85
tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.22 -	.23½
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)			
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit	lb.	.02 -	.0225
l.c.l., works, unit	lb.	.0210 -	.0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.02¾ -	—
l.c.l., works, unit	lb.	.0295 -	—
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0323 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0335 -	—
Benzidine base, bbls.	lb.	1.02 -	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.50 -	3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.37 -	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.30 -	.35
Chicago district	gal.	.30 -	.35
Cleveland district	gal.	.30 -	.35
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.30 -	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.35 -	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.37 -	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.37 -	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.30 -	—
Minaqua, Colo.	gal.	.35 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.37 -	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30 -	.35
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.37 -	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.37 -	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35 -	—
Wyandotte, Mich.	gal.	.37 -	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.35 -	—
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.45 -	1.60
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.20½ -	.23½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½ -	.24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. cns., works.	lb.	.96	1.03
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.65 -	1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.80 -	—
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
High grade, benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Formate, cns.	lb.	1.60 -	2.10
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.35 -	1.65
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.65 -	1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb.	1.80 -	2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.	lb.	8.90 -	9.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns.	lb.	35.00 -	36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00 -	36.25
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	35.00 -	36.25

Amyl Acetate—Black, Bone

Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90 -	—
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.78½ -	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70 -	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00 -	—
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	1.10 -	—
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.25 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60 -	—
Betapicolin 98%, dms., works	lb.	.95 -	—
Beth root, bls.	lb	45 -	.50
Biotin, cryst.	gram.	10.00 -	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11 -	—
Hydroxide, dms.	lb.	4.65 -	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25 -	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.17 -	—
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.	lb.	4.47 -	4.85
Oxychloride, dms.	lb.	4.32 -	4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms.	lb.	5.23 -	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.30 -	—
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	3.15 -	—
Subiodide, fib. dms.	lb.	5.37 -	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.65 -	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.50 -	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22 -	—
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
cs., l.c.l., ship't. point	lb.	.19 -	.21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¾ -	.22¾

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

little fellow with BIG appetite

Aviator's helmet with fur completely eaten away by larvae of the webbing clothes moth. Cocoons are seen on the upper portion. (Photo by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.)

Tineola Biselliella Hummel has a monstrous appetite for a little fellow . . . especially when he is in the larva stage. His favorite dishes are fur, woolen garments, rugs and anything else derived from hair or wool. The damage he does runs into figures that almost are beyond belief.

Tineola Biselliella Hummel, commonly known as "the webbing clothes moth," can be controlled easily and economically . . . in homes and in storage vaults . . . through the use of Santochlor, Monsanto's para-dichlorobenzene.

Santochlor is safe and easy to use. It is relatively harmless to human beings and lower animals and presents no fire hazard. Its pleasant odor disappears within a few minutes after garments are removed from storage.

Currently, manufacture for defense has first call at Monsanto. Hence, for civilian use, Monsanto insecticidal and herbicidal chemicals are in short or critical supply. Literature and information on any of the products and their applications will be sent upon request to any Monsanto Sales Office or to MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

INSECTICIDAL CHEMICALS
ortho-DICHLOROBENZENE (Commercial Grade)
SANTOBANE® (DDT)
SANTOCHLOR® (para-Dichlorobenzene)
SANTOPHEN® 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Tech.)
TRICHLOROBENZENE, Technical
NIFOS®-T (Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate, Tech. For agricultural use only)
NIRAN® (Parathion. For agricultural use only)

HERBICIDAL CHEMICALS
2,4-D ACID
2,4-D SODIUM SALT
2,4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER
2,4,5-T ACID
2,4,5-T ISOPROPYL ESTER
SANTOBRITE® (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Tech.)
SANTOPHEN 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Tech.)
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Black, Carbon—Caffeine Hydrobromide

Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs. ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —
furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - .065
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - .105
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- .08
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- .0840
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- .13
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide synthetic bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 11¼ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .077 - .33
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .28 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw root bark, bls lb 65 75
tree bark, bls lb. .30 - .35
Black indian hemp root, bls lb .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -140.00
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp, 65½% bbls, c.l., works, ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 9.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
soluble, bgs., cs. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .57 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N.C., E of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls. same basis lb .15 .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
Blue, iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic, bbls. lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c nigher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher. Pac. Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -70.50
Chicago, works ton.65.00 -70.00
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate trihasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .18 - .30
Borage flowers bls lb. .40 - .45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.58.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, ngs. c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns. lb 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.35 - 5.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey type bgs. same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root bls lb. .29 .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .16 - .18
cut and sifted bls. lb. .22 - .24
Berries, bgs lb. .80 .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, tndust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .36¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .37¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .35
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate dms works lb 42 —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb .60 - —
Oleate, refd. dms l.c.l. works lb 52 —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Stearate dms. c.l. frt alld E of Rockies lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide jars lb 5.00 5.29
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N Y., frt equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., anhyd., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 3.80 - —
annydrous dms 100 lbs or more lb 4.00 —
Citrated USP dms. 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots lb 6.70 Nom.

MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
TROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE MONT
MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
DDT Government Specifications
2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

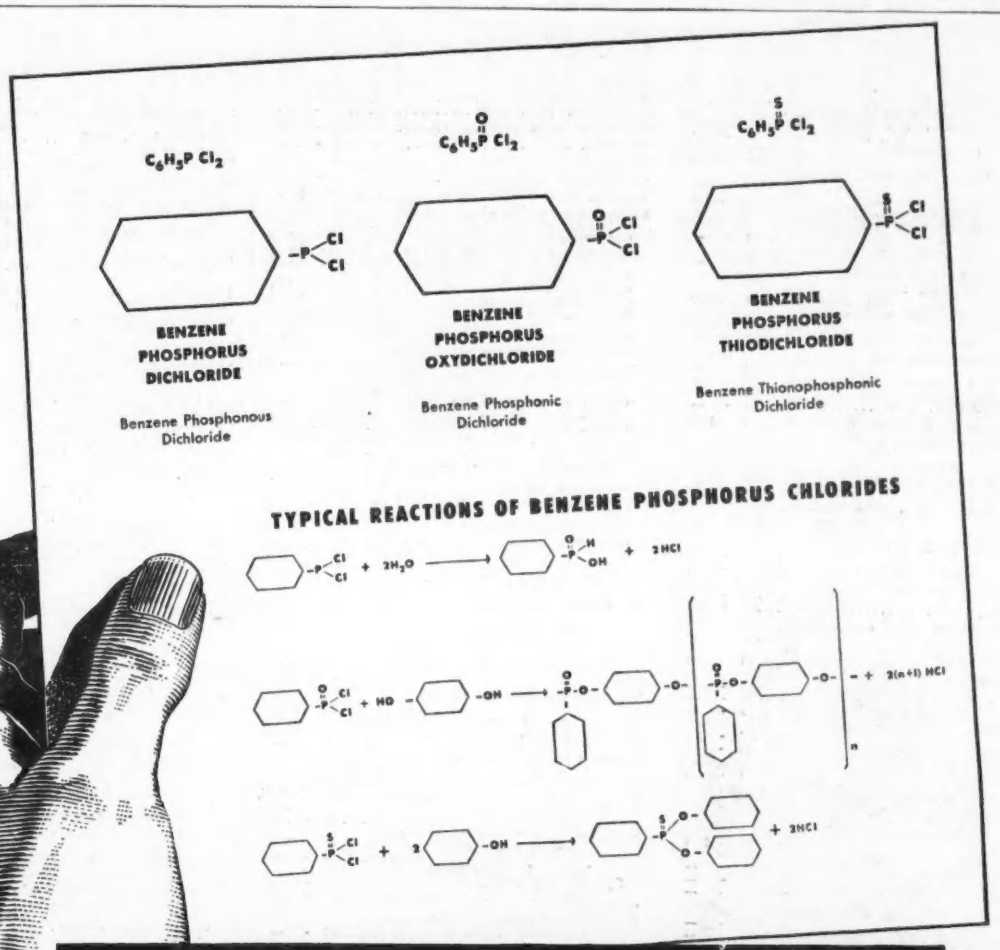
Calamine, USP dms ..... lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs lb. .30 - .32
imported bleached, bls ... lb. .70 Nom
stripped, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms. c.l., whse., works frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12 - .13
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide, standard generator size dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 52 00 -62.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank-cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, USP bbls. dms lb. 65 - 72
USP, bbls dms lb. .58 65
Glycerophosphate NF, 6lb. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 —
Hypochloride, cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works.lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works ... lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, tars, 100 grams or more, frt adjusted gram .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., 15 tons, works. ton.105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton 115.00 —
less than one ton, works ton 125 00 —
monobasic, bgs 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 7.20 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip, dms, frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l. works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .44 - .45
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .55 - .80
Calomel, USP, powd., dms..... lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis.....100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. 45 .55
tablets, 1-oz. ½ oz. cs lb. 85 .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .55½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb .25 .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Russian, bgs. ..... lb 3.85 3.90
powd. bxs. ..... lb 4.00 4.10
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pep per..lb. 4.50 - 6.50
from African pepper lb. 5.75 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls .... gal 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 —
bbls., same basis lb 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis... ..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls..... lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, c.p., dms., works. lb. .10½- .11½
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. allld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. allld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. allld. lb. .07¼- .08¼
W. of Rockies, frt. allld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works ..... lb 4.10 4.75

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
medium, cs ..... lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs, afloat lb. 3.85 - 3.90
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Guatemala, cs ..... lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.55
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.90 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No 40 NF bulk 100 lbs. or more dlvd lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.50 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works ..... gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can. 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units lb. .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram ..lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram tins, works milli. units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots. lb 8.75 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk .....lb. .44 - .49
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —

Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .45 - .46
imp. acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .39 - .39¼
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .42½- —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l. f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm lo's same basis... lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls....lb. .18 - .18½
longstick ..... lb. .22 - .22½
shipment, bls ..... lb. .20 - .21
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
shipment, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs. lb. .17½- .18
broken, bls ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, lbs lb. .25 - .25½
broken, bls ..... lb. .23½- .24
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .24 - .24½
broken, bls..... lb. .23 - .23½
Saigon, broken, bls..... lb. .34 - .35
afloat ..... lb. .32 - .33
medium, bls ..... lb. .40 - .41
thin, bls., afloat..... lb. .57 - .57½
Cassia, buds, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .38
Cassia fistula, nskts ..... lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports, long ton .lb.275.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
artificial, cns. lb. 9.00 9.25
Catechol, CP cryst. 6lb. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works .... lb. 4.00 - —

Catnip leaves, bls ..... lb. .80 - .85
Celery seed, French, bgs..... lb. .36 - .37
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .28½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake ctns., works, frt alld on 100 lbs or more lb. .46 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular, black dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns. 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .59 - —
46% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .71 - —

Calamine, USP—Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate Flake



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Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate—Ditertiarybutylmetacresol

Cellulose acetate-butyrate molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
regular black dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake ctns works frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate NF bbls ngs works lb 70 - .75
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.85
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip cosmetic dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bags c.l. works ton 40.00 —
papermakers, ngs c.l., works ton 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers ngs c.l. works ton 55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. lb. .80 - .85
Roman, bls. lb. .80 - .85
Charcoal activated USP 5lb dms., c.l. works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone NF, bbls lb .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 51.80 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 49.60 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works ton 46.80 -59.00
lump, bgs. extra, returnable c.l. works ton 41.80 -45.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 38.80 -43.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 -50.00
lump bgs. c.l. works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 40.00 -50.00
bulk, c.l. works South ton 30.00 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 - .1202
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50 -14.00
bulk c.l. works ton 9.50 -10.00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., stik-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works ton 16.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 19.00 -40.00
powd., ogs. c.l. ex dock net ton 35.00 -45.00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 45.00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
tanks works lb 21 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.10 - —
Chloramine T NF bbls. works lb 75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l. works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l. works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l. lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro-meta-2-toluidine bbls lb 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, pails tins lb 3.75 - 4.25
Chloropierin, com'l, bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100 lb. lots lb 8.50 - —
5-lb pkg. lb 9.00 - —
1-lb pkg. lb 9.50 - —
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib dms. same basis lb 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 - 2.55
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr bbls works lb No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride bbls., works lb 44½- —
Green (see Green chrome)
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Oleate solid, bbls lb .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .52 - —
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .46
yellow broken, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Cinchonidine cryst. cns. 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst. cns. 100 ozs. oz. .57 - .65
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30½- .42
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb 3.70 4.05
Standard density dms. same basis lb 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium dms. frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.95
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .39 - .40
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 4.35 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 3.95 - 5.25
Civet, artificial, bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots. oz. 4.00 - 5.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .45 - —
afloat, bgs lb. .45 - —
Zanzibar, bls lb. .45 - —
Clover tops, red, bgs lb. .95 - 1.05
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose), standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —

CMC, tech., low and medium vis., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. .48 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms. c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
refd., resale bbls. c.l. ex-whse. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - —
Cobalt, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.11 - —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60.3% Co., bbls. lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .38¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse. lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate 20.1% Co., bbls. lb. .96 - —
Oxide, black, kgs. lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, bgs., 21% Co., kgs. lb. 1.22¼ - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .80 - .85
Codeine, NF, cns. 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots. cns. oz. 74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .60 - .70
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls. lb. .14 - .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .18 - .22
Copaiba balsam cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots. lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech. bbls lb. .523 - .543
Gluconate, cns., dms lb 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .24½- —
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst. bbls. works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu bbls lb. .27 - —
solid 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ None.
Quinolate, fib dms lb 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .49½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works, lb. .1470- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .2435- —
l.c.l., works .2585- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1470- .2500
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 290.00 - —
Pacific ports ton 285.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .26 - .26½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs lb. .29 - .30
Moroccan, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.91 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb 15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash 32-36% potash, bgs. dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton 80.00 -81.00
Coumarin, NF, cns lb 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 - .36
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
NF, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal .31 - .32
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret, dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .161½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., c.l works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls lb. .55 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank, works lb. .11 - —

Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
Syrian, bgs lb. .31 - .32
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton. 54.00 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton 2.60 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tanks, works lb. .36½- —
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

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2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .35 - .37
Dandelion root, bls lb. .55 - .60
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l. works .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½%P, paper bgs. works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb. 30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.54 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.59 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.44 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.39 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.54 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.13 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.28 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0860- .0910
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech, bots, works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 50.00 -52.00
California ton 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast, ton 62.00 - —
California ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- .40¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- .41¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works lb. .61½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .41¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .42 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼- .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- .35¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- .33
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —

Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½- —
Diethylaniliin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots. kilo. 180.00 -240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 12.50 -18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms. lb. .39 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. No prices.
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¼- .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .14 - .15
Dimethyl chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾- —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40% dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½- .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .34 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald. lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½- .42
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½- .43
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b., works ton 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton 20.00 - —
Diorthotolyliguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., whse., N. Y. gal. .56 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —

Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .91 • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .93 • —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock..ton. No stocks.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .21 • —
tanks, works..lb. .19 • —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.25 • —
l.c.l., works..lb. 1.35 • —
tanks, works..lb. 1.20 • —
Dodecyitoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15 • —
tanks, works..lb. .13 • —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls.....lb. .26 • .28
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb. .30 • .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica.....lb. .11 • .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .45 • .47
mass, cs.....lb .90 1.00
reeds, cs.....lb. 1.60 • 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns.....lb.22.25 -22.85
No. 3, cns.....lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns.....lb 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb 7.55 • 7.85
No. 2, cns.....lb 4.00 • 4.10
No. 3, cns.....lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns.....lb 7.20 • 7.50
No. 32, cns.....lb 5.30 • 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns.....lb 3.30 • 3.40
No. 4, cns.....lb 3.30 • 3.45
No. 5, cns.....lb 4.00 • 4.10
No. 6, cns.....lb 4.00 • 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No 1, cns.....lb.10.95 • —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.13.55 • —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.16.10 • —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.16.10 • —
No. 6, cns.....lb.16.10 • —
No. 7, cns.....lb.14.90 • —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.....lb.10.95 • —
No. 4, cns.....lb.20.05 • —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 5.70 • —
No. 10, cns.....lb.20.70 • —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb 3.75 • —
No. 9, cns.....lb 3.75 • —
No. 10, cns.....lb 3.00 • —
No. 11, cns.....lb 2.25 • —
No. 12, cns.....lb 3.00 • —
No. 17, cns.....lb.10.95 • —
No. 18, cns.....lb.24.00 • —
No. 19, cns.....lb.20.05 • —
No. 21, cns.....lb 4.70 • —
No. 22, cns.....lb.10.95 • —
No. 28, cns.....lb.24.65 • —
No. 33, cns.....lb.17.45 • —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns.....lb.16.10 • —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.....lb.10.95 • —
No. 8, cns.....lb.10.95 • —
No. 10, cns.....lb.13.50 • —
No. 11, cns.....lb.13.50 • —
No. 22, cns.....lb 9.15 • —
No. 33, cns.....lb.14.65 • —
No. 37, cns.....lb.13.55 • —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns...lb.16.10 • —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns...lb.16.10 • —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns...lb.13.50 • —
Yellow Ext D&C No. 1 cns.lb.10.95 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD.....lb. .64 • —
27 Fast light orange 2G.....lb. .78 • —
31 Phloxine 2G.....lb. .64 • —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G.....lb. .83 • —
40 Orange R extra, conc.....lb. 1.06 • —
57 Fuchsine 6B.....lb. .57 • —
79 Scarlet 2R.....lb. .74 • —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .47 • —
161 Orange RR.....lb. .55 • —
176 Fast red A conc.....lb. .90 • —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc.....lb. 1.04 • —
180 Blue F4B.....lb. .92 • —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 • —
202 Chrome blue black, conc..lb. .68 • —
203 Chrome black T.....lb. .71 • —
208 Fast blue 5R.....lb. .91 • —
216 Chrome red B.....lb. .84 • —
234 Resorcin brown.....lb. .89 • —
246 Blue black, extra, conc....lb. .86 • —
275 Milling red 3R, conc.....lb. 2.03 • —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%.....lb. 1.09 • —
299 Black F, conc.....lb. 1.40 • —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200%.....lb. 2.01 • —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC.....lb. 1.64 • —
332 Bismarck brown BX, conc.....lb. .86 • —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc.....lb. 2.34 • —
382 Scarlet B.....lb. 1.65 • —
401 Diazo black, BHD.....lb. .63 • —
406 Blue, 2B, extra, conc.....lb. 1.07 • —
419 Diamine fast red FC.....lb. 1.12 • —
420 Diamine brown M.....lb. .90 • —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc.lb. 1.18 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.23 • —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 • —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 • —
593 Diamine green BXN conc. 150% lb. .97 • —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 • —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 • —
639 Xylene light yellow GX..lb. 1.79 • —
640 Tartrazine conc.....lb. 1.46 • —
655 Auramine conc.....lb. 1.85 • —
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst..lb. 2.10 • —
662 Brilliant green cryst.....lb. 2.79 • —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc..lb. 3.68 • —
671 Brilliant blue R.....lb. 1.73 • —
680 Methyl violet 5, conc....lb. 1.10 • —
681 Crystal violet powder....lb. 2.15 • —
698 Formyl violet S4B.....lb. 1.53 • —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200%..lb. 3.75 • —
729 Victoria blue B conc.....lb. 2.79 • —
739 Green SN extra.....lb. 2.41 • —
749 Rhodamine B extra.....lb. 4.33 • —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175%..lb. 3.11 • —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125%..lb. 2.90 • —
865 Nigrosine WSJ.....lb. .68 • —
922 Methylene blue ZX.....lb. 1.55 • —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste.lb. .76 • —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains..lb. .32 • —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc.....lb. 2.59 • —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B...lb. 2.91 • —
1078 Anthraquinone green G..lb. 2.72 • —
1085 Alizarin blue black B...lb. 2.33 • —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste..lb. 2.00 • —
double paste..lb. 4.00 • —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 • —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 • —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste..lb. 2.57 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste..lb. 1.75 • —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste..lb. 1.10 • —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste..lb. 1.68 • —
double paste.....lb. 3.35 • —
1213 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste..lb. 1.63 • —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste..lb. 1.65 • —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 • —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN..lb. 1.31 • —
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150%..lb. 2.18 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet 6OA.lb. 2.79 • —
p-202 Zambesi black V.....lb. 1.06 • —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B.....lb. 1.31 • —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW.....lb. 2.42 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550.....lb. .81 • —
Jet, No. 551.....lb. .89 • —
Brown, R, conc.....lb. 1.72 • —
Orange R, brilliant.....lb. .90 • —
Red 4 B, conc.....lb. 1.37 • —
Yellow, C.....lb. 1.16 • —
FN, conc.....lb. 1.22 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O.....lb. 1.85 • —
Black, basic, blue.....lb. 1.21 • —
Jet.....lb. 1.21 • —
Blue, methylene, 3 B, conc.lb. 1.25 • —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc..lb. .96 • —
Chrysoidine, R, extra.....lb. .60 • —
Y, extra.....lb. .64 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Fuchsine, conc.....lb. 3.08 • —
Green, malachite, conc.....lb. 2.10 • —
Rhodamine, B.....lb. 4.33 • —
Safranine, Y, conc.....lb. 2.90 • —
Violet, methyl, B.....lb. 1.10 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc...lb. 1.04 • —
Black, acid blue, B, extra..lb. .86 • —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc.....lb. .47 • —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO.....lb. 1.45 • —
Yellow, azo-, conc.....lb. .90 • —
Fast light, 3 G, extra.....lb. 2.04 • —
Methanil, conc.....lb. .91 • —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .65 • .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.30 • 1.32
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid..lb. 1.06 • 1.08
tanners, bbls.....lb. .07½ • .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .40 • .50
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .22 • .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .30 • .35
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .40 • .45
select, bndls.....lb. .50 • .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.38.75 • —

Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .98 • 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 • —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.oz. .72 • —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 • —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .39½ • —
tanks, works.....lb. .37 • —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 • .60
Epsom salt, tech, bgs, c.l., works. 100 lbs 2.15 —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with drawal 100 lbs 3.10 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 • —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo.140.00 • —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined.....lb. No prices.
Eserine, bots.....oz.45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots.....oz.32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.33.50 -36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .34 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½ • —
tanks, works.....lb. .32½ • —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif, dms., frt. equald..lb. .17½ • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 • —
technical, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 • —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals.....bot. 1.12 • —
75 cc, hospitals.....bot 1.56 • —

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YOU'LL find Pitt Chem Cold Applied Tar Base Coatings ideal for a wide variety of protective jobs. Made from coal tar pitch, one of nature's most impervious protective materials, they're easy to apply, relatively low in cost, and effective against most corrosion conditions.

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★ Cold Applied Tar Base Coatings Series 100
★ Alkyd Base Coatings—Series 200
★ Chlorinated Rubber Base Coatings—Series 300
★ Vinyl Base Coatings—Series 400
★ Phenolic Base Coatings—Series 500

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Ether, Ethyl—Hexylmethacrylate

Ether, ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .30 - —
anesthesia, USP hospital cns. lb. .75 - .90
Industrial, USP dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾- .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc. bots. 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .23
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20½
NF, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, dlvd lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works lb. .48¾- —
Benzoate, dms lb. .70 - .75
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .41 - .43
Butyrate, bots gal. 5.10 - 6.00
cns, works lb. .68 - .57
dms, works lb. .60 - —
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .65 - .70
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.27
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .42¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous)
Oenanthate, dms lb. .95 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, diet (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate), 40% available SiO_2, dms. works. lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylanilin, dms. frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, 6b dms 5,000 lbs., works lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 - —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt alld. E lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Diethylether, dms l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .33 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidine)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Euphorbia, pil, herb, bls lb. .16 - .18
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.42 - 4.25
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .18 - .20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 - 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton. 11.75 - 12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 18.00 - 20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., dark, bgs lb. .12½- .14
French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs lb. .16 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .07¼- .07½
Syrian, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron-ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .18 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam Canada, cns gal. 31.50 - 32.50
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.55 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 140.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 130.00 - 132.50
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 48.50 - 50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 47.00 - 48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton. 41.50 - —
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - 40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 41.00 - 43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 - —
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E works lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E works lb .0420- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395 - .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York, N J. Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware (in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth dom powd. ogs. c.l. Fla., Ga., mines ton. 38.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l. ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb 09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N Y Harbor, 83 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1075
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western, U S. motor, 83 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls lb. .15 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .22
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.65 - 4.15
prime, cns., dms lb. 2.20 - 3.20
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 7.00 - 9.50
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 10.50 -14.00
root, African, bls lb. .40 - .40½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .68 - .69
No. 2, bgs lb. .66 - .67
No. 3, bgs., afloat lb. .56 - .57
Mar.-Apr. shipment, bgs lb. .52 - .53
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .51 - .52
Nigerian, split, bgs., afloat lb. .35 - .36
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, annyd (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst., bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .22 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb. higher than c.l.

ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .45

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .46 - .54
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - .50
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - .58
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½- .58½
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½- .57½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¼- .58
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- .58½
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾- .57½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55½- .60
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - .60½
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - .59½
Glycerine, refined, USP, e.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- .58½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¼- .59
tanks, dlvd lb. .54¼- .58
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- .57⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54⅝- .58⅜
tanks, dlvd lb. .53⅜- .57⅞
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13½
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .52 - .53
Graphite, imported, amorph, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92% powd., bgs., ex whse, lb. No prices.
97% powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1 90-95%, ngs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs, whse lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd lb. .14½- —
White, choice, loose lb. .14½- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .13¾- —
Green, brilliant thioflavin, toner, molybdated, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .46¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14½- .15¼
17-19% bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .17
22-23%, bbls. same basis lb. .15¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
24-25% bbls. same basis lb. .15¼- .17
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —
51-55%, bbls. same basis lb. .25¾- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .28½- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, bbls. works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, kgs. lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald kgs lb 2.60 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .50 - .60
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .15 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .50 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs. 25,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .36 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs lb. .12½- .13¼
Elemi, cns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .20½- —
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .20½- —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe cs lb. .85 - .90
powd., bbls lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .55 - .65
No. 2, bbls lb. .45 - .50
No. 3, bbls lb. .39 - .45
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, cs lb. 2.35 - 2.50
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha bgs lb 10 - 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.90 - 5.00
No. 2, cs lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs. c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bags, c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton. 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt equald ton 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater Tex. frt equald ton 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y., works. ton. 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton. 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.30 - 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .90 - .95
imp., black, whole bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .27 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. gal. .1405- .148
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .73 - —

. . . there's more here than meets the eye

Sometimes we see things that look so simple, but actually, underneath, they are a complicated system of checks and balances that defies description. Inventive genius has that way of tricking us once in a while.

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Hexylresorcinol—Leucine

Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld ..... lb. 17.00 • —
works ..... lb. 16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld ..... lb. 18.00 • —
works ..... lb. 18.00 -40.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.. kilo. 375.00 • —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo. 100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works ..... kilo. 110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.. oz. 13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots ..... oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots ..... oz. 13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago.. unit-ton. 7.75 • —
Hops, NF bls ..... lb .40 • .45
Horehound herb, bls ..... lb. .15 • .18
Hydrangea root, bls ..... lb. .22 • .25
Hydrastine, bots ..... oz. 31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots ..... oz. 29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots ..... bot. 1.95 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. cans., works lb. .20 • .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 • .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis ..... lb. .23½- .26½
dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 • .26½
tanks ..... lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 • —
tech. dms. frt. equald ..... lb. .73 • .79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 9.10 -10.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. ..... oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 12.50 -13.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.. lb. .52 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .35 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .27 • —
Hyssop herb, bgs. ..... lb. .40 • .45
Leaves, bgs. ..... lb. .55 • .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs. ..... lb. .35 • .40
Ichthammol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .60 • .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests. ..... lb. 2.14 • 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. ..... lb. .28 • .28½
Indol, CP, bots ..... lb. 17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.90 • —
tins, dlvd ..... lb. 5.00 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs ..... lb. 1.70 • 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars ..... lb. 2.55 • 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 6.50 • —
Idoform, NF, dms., kgs. ..... lb. 4.70 • 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans ..... lb. 6.80 -14.90
beta, cans. ..... lb. 9.35 -11.50
Ipecac root, bgs. ..... lb. 6.00 • 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 6.40 • 7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls .. lb. .28 • .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys. ..... lb. .16 • —
djns. ..... lb. .17 • —
Cacodylate, NF, bots. ..... lb. 13.50 -14.50
Iron chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 • —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works . 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works . 100 lbs. 5.75 • 6.25
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be, 100% basis, tanks, works . 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Citrate, gran., dms ..... lb. .77 • .80
Gluconate, NF, dms ..... lb. .83 • .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.45 • 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.80 • —
Iodide, bgs. ..... lb. 3.66 • 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld .. lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms ..... lb. .83 • .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs .. lb. .64 • .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 • .91
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .46 • —
ton lots ..... lb. .47 • —
less ton lots ..... lb. .48 • —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 • —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 31.00 • —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms .. lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs ..... lb. .80 • .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 • .58
brown, USP gran., dms . lb. .55 • .58
Oxalate, dms ..... lb. .25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28⅛
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .77 • .97
Isobutyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. .72 • 1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works ..... lb. .60 • —
Propionate, cns. ..... lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works .. lb. .50 • .53
Isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Isopentane, dms., works ..... lb. .45 • .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 • .15½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisoproylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .40 • —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. ..... lb. .15 • .20
Jalap root, NF, bls. ..... lb. .43 • .45
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .48 • .50
Juniper berries, bgs. ..... lb. .14 • .18
Tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 • .85

K

Kamala, powd., cns ..... lb. .80 • .90
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls ..... lb. .25 • .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 • .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 • .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal. .101 • —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 • —
Kola nuts, bgs. ..... lb. .09 • .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, +0-mesh, whse ton. 85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton. 95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls. ..... lb. 1.50 • 1.55
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .32 • .34
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .28 • .31
hydrous ..... lb. .27 • .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago ..... lb. .1967- —
Larkspur seed, bgs ..... lb .20 • .25
Laurel berries, bgs. ..... lb. .25 • .26
Leaves, Greek, bls. ..... lb. .06 • .08½
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .10 • .11
Turkish, bls ..... lb. .11¾ • .12
Yugoslavian, bls. ..... lb. .09 • .09¼
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald .. lb. .75 • —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works lb. 1.00 • —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls .. lb. .55 • .60
ordinary, bls. ..... lb. .20 • .25
select, bls ..... lb. .60 • .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 • —
gran, bbls. ..... lb. .23 • —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .23 • —
NF, cryst., dms. ..... lb. .32 • —
gran., powd., dms. ..... lb. .32 • —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over .. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .29¾- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .42 • —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 • —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. ..... lb. .39 • —
Iodide, NF V, jars ..... lb. 3.30 • —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .34½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. ..... lb. .17 • —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1680- —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works .. lb. .34½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .35 • —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36 • —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd .. lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .31¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .22 • —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls ..... lb. .24 • —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO_2, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
60% PbO dms., works .. lb. .30¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 • .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¾- .21¼
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis .. lb. .20 • .20¾
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 • .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis .. lb. .20¼- .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¼- .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd .. lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .47¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l. ship't pt., frt alld lb. .1803- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works .. lb. .58 • .60
precip., bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .48 • —
ton lots ..... lb. .49 • —
less ton lots ..... lb. .50 • —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works ..... lb. .27½- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms ..... lb. .21 • —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¼- .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 • —
unbleached, c.l., same basis. lb. .19 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 • —
Lemon peel, bls ..... lb. .20 • .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00

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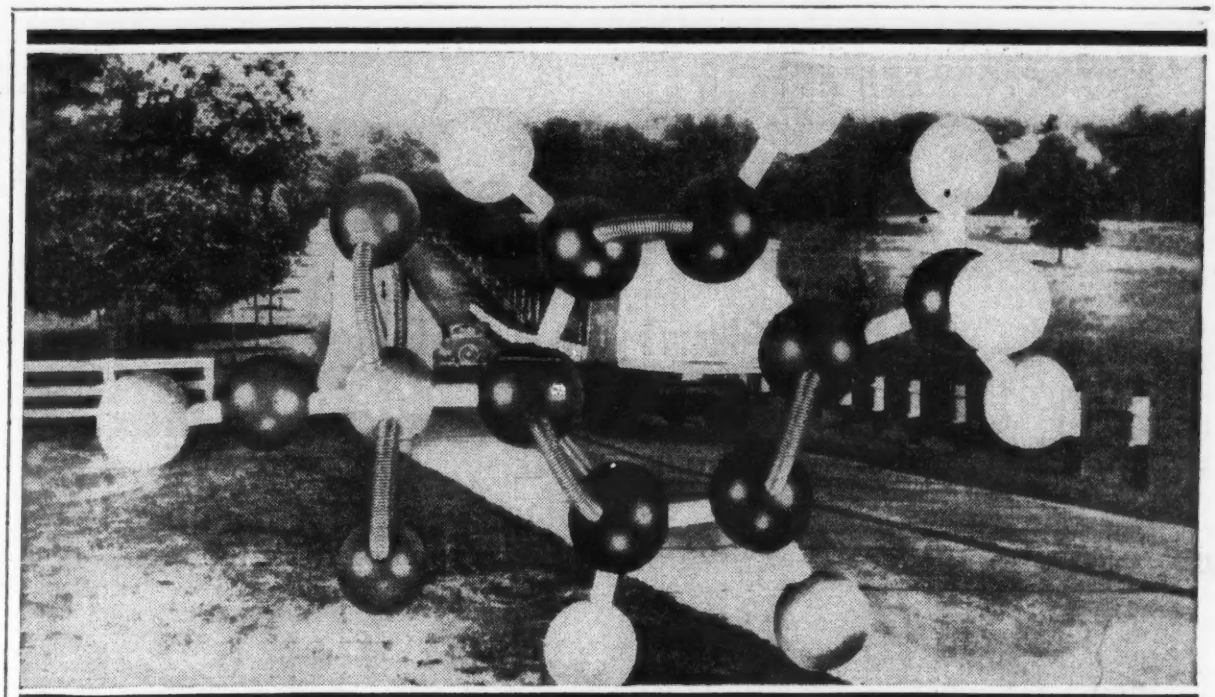
Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .46 - .48
powd., bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Root, bls.....lb. .06 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .46 - .45
powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works..ton 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.ton 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton 11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton 11.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton 10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton 10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton 9.25 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton 10.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton 10.15 - —
Longview, Ark.....ton 10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va...ton 10.40 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton 10.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton 11.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs, Adams, Mass..ton 14.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton 14.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton 12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton 13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton 12.65 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton 11.50 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton 13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton 9.00 - —
Rapid City S. Dak...ton 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton 11.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton 15.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton 14.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton 14.00 - —
Carey Ohio.....ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton 13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton 15.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton 14.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone)
Limestone grd ngs. works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms....lb. 6.85 - 7.10
ex lignaloe wood, dms.....lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 6.80 - 7.05
96-98%, dms.....lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works..lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls..lb. .30 - .40
without leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk, midwest mills..ton 63.00 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis..ton 62.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd. dms. c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18¾- .19½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms.....lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms.....lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 14.00 -18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms..lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10¾- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Leaves, NF.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works..oz. 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1.....lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Lupulin, tins.....lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots, kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls.....lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
afloat.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
West Indian, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.26
broken, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works..lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works..lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns.....lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 - .38
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestshire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .12¾- .15
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton 45.00 —
l.c.l., works.....ton 49.00 51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works..lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.60 —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works..lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots..lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls..lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .48 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .47 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .50 - —
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash..ton 36.30 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb 1.00 1.20
Blue, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls.....lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works..ton 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton 84.00 94.00
Manganese gluconate, dms., cns..lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms..lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works.....lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls..lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd, East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms.....lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .47 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, S. E..ton 70.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E.....ton 77.00 - —
feed grade, 80% bgs., dlvd., S. E..lb 05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, S.E...ton 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, S. E.....ton 88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton. 58.00 -62.00
Manna, flake, targe, cs.....lb 1.10 1.35
small, cs.....lb 85 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works.....lb 40 .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works.....lb .85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls.....lb. .42 - .43
Chilean, bls.....lb. .36 - .36½
French, bls.....lb. .42 - .43
Peruvian, bls.....lb. .36 - .38
March-April shipment, bls...lb. .37 - —
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works.....lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram .06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots....lb. 13.00 -13.40
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns..lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide) USP, fib. dms.....lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13¼- .14⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .12⅛
Metaldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works....lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld...lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —



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SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
111 Sutter Street
Telephone, Yukon 6-6232

SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON
911 Western Avenue
Telephone, Main 4203

MONTREAL, CANADA
425 St. Patrick Street
Ville LaSalle Box 6103
Telephone, Wellington 8421

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

Metatoluidine—Myrobalans

Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .70 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 • —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 • —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 • 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .79 • —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .70 • —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.

synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49 • —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .32 • —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .54 • —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 • —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 • —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% sol., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 • —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Methyl Abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 • —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .73 • —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54 • —

Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .40 • —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 • —
tanks, works lb. .46 • —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 • 2.55
extra cns. lb. 4.00 • 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .55 • .60
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 • .61
Methyl chloride, indust., cyl., works. lb. .18½- —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 • —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 • .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .49 • —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 • 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .31 • —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 • .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 • —
tanks, works lb. .07 • —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 • 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.20 • 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 • —
tanks, works lb. .35 • —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 • 2.20
fib dms lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, bots. lb. 5.40 • —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 • —
cans, 50 lbs. lb. .56 • —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.25 • —
Methylheptin carbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylal, refined, 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 • —
tanks, works lb. .09 • —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., works lb. .76 • —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 • .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .66 • —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .73 • .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 • 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 • 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11½- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 • .12
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 • 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 • 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 • 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 • —
Methylnapthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylenеglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.80 • 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue) dlvd. lb. 1.60 • 1.70
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 • —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .12¾- .14¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 • .15¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .37 • .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 • —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 • —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher, USP, fib. dms., works, 30,600-lb. lots lb. .29 • —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .36½- .37½
New Orleans, tanks gal. .34½- .35
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 90% Mo. powd. kgs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 • —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 • 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld., or dlvd lb. .10½- .11⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • .10

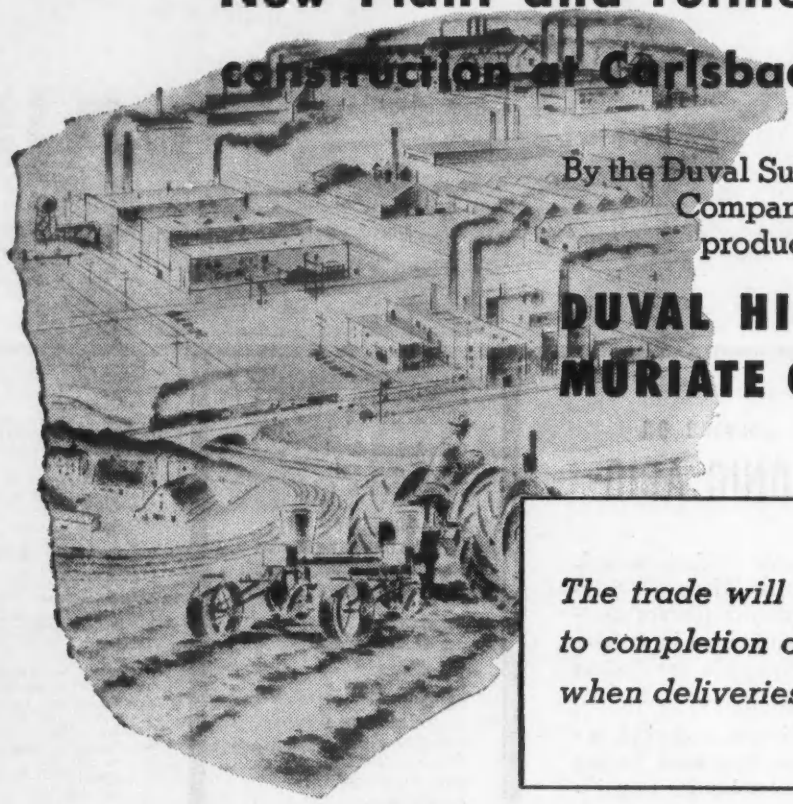
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 • —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls. lb. .80 • —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .33 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .13 • —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiaryhutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 • —
tanks, works lb 49 • —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 • 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 • 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .62 • —
tanks, works lb. .60 • —
Mountain ash berries, bgs. lb. .65 • .75
Mullein flowers, cs. lb 1.15 • 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 • .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -50.00
synthetic, Ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 • —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.70 • —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 • —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 • —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.45 • —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 5.60 • —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 • —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 1.75 • —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 1.85 • —
Musk root, bls. lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .11¼- .11⅛
Danish, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .17½- .18
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .18¼- .18½
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .09 Nom.
oriental, bgs., source lb. .10 Nom.
yellow, bgs., source lb. .18 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 84.00 -85.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. 50.00 • —

ANNOUNCING!

A NEW SOURCE OF POTASH

New Plant and refinery under construction at Carlsbad, N. Mex.



By the Duval Sulphur and Potash Company for the production of

DUVAL HIGH GRADE MURIATE OF POTASH

The trade will be informed as to completion of the plant and when deliveries will start.

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DUVAL POTASH FOR BETTER PRODUCTS OF FARM AND FACTORY

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Naphtha, Solvent (see Sl.
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld. lb. .0625 — 78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .07 - .08

Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, May, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04269- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04141- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04518- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .04086- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine M c.f. .04973- —
6. Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06528- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .05298- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .05298- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04835- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04363- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .04120- —

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.18.25 - —

Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .59 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .63½- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .56¾- .57¾
Metal, electro cathodes, cs, works lb. .50½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32¼- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .58½- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm.49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.10.95 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, work., N. ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .60 - .70
splits, bgs., afloat lb. .58½- .59
West Indian, bgs lb. .48 - .49
Nux vomica, bis. lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Octane, 100° 140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb .63 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF bots lb 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb.150.00 -160.00
seed, bots lb.100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Apricot kernels, USP, dms lb. .53 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .24¼- .24½
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.85
55-60%, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.75 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.65 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.60 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.80 - 5.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood)
Bone, dms, works gal 65 70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.60 - 2.90
tech., dms lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Calamus, cns lb.20.00 -28.00
Oil, camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .25 - .60
white, dms lb. .35 - .69
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.25 - 7.75
rectified, cns lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.95 - 5.25
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.60.00 -85.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .3875- —
l.c.l. lb. .3925- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .4185- —
l.c.l. lb. .4235- —
tanks lb. .4060- —
unbodied, dms, c.l lb. .4035- —
l.c.l. lb. .4085- —
tanks lb. .3910- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l io. .4300- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .3650- —
l.c.l. lb. .3700- —
tanks lb. .3525- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .3550- —
No. 1, USP, dms., c.l lb. .3675- —
l.c.l. lb. .3725- —
tanks lb. .3550- —
refined and deodorized, dms., cl lb. .3825- —
l.c.l. lb. .3875- —
tanks lb. .3700- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat) dms., tanks lb. .18 - .22
75% (60-62% fat) dms lb. .26 - .30
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Cedarwood, dms., cns lb. .60 - .90
Celeryseed, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.250.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 2.90
Java, true, cns lb. 2.60 - 3.85
Java type, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.55
Oil, clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.55
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .22½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .21½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .29¼- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .32¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .18 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.23.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .24½- —
foots, acid, 95% tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
refined, tanks lb. .2840- —
dms. lb. .3025- .3225
Costus, bots oz.25.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .23½- —
tanks, Texas lb. .23¼- —
foots, acid 95% tanks dlvd. E lb. No prices.
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
salad, tanks lb. .2840- —
dms. lb. .3015- .3225
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots lb. 6.00 - 8.00
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, india, bots lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, oots., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. 1.45 - 1.60
70-75%, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Oil, fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 5,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12¼
15,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12¼
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12¼
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12½- .13
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1000.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 8.00
Gautheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns lb.26.00 -33.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb.21.50 -23.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00

STRETCH

your Solvent power with KETONES

How Powerful Ketones cut formulation costs

Every pound of ketones you use s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s your ability to formulate high quality lacquers.

Because ketones are the most powerful solvents they give you the highest solids concentrations at all workable viscosities.

And . . . since ketones permit the use of more low-cost diluents without sacrificing quality, they effect material economies.

Moreover, since you buy by the *pound* and sell by the *gallon*, ketones give you more gallons of salable lacquer per pound of solvents.

Ask your Shell Chemical representative to outline the many cost and quality advantages of powerful ketone solvents.

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Oil, Grease—Orthocresol, 30°

Oil, grease, No. 1, dms lb. .25 - .25½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .27½- .28
prime, burning, dms lb. .28 - .28½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.25
38-42%, ester, cns lb. 5.75 - 8.50
40-42%, ester, cns lb. 7.50 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.90
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 8.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 5.35
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.00
West Indian, cns lb. 6.60 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb 7.25 -13.75
terpeneless bot lb.45 00 -65 00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .2380- —
l.c.l. lb. .2420- .2460
tankcar lb. .2260- .2280
tankwagon lb. .2290- .2310
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Mandarin, Florician, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Italian, cns lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .2480- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .2370- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .2380- —
tanks lb. .22 - —
Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .26½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .41 - .46
20°, dms. lb. .40 - .44
30°, dms. lb. .39 - .40
Neroli, NF, French bots lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .80 - 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .34½- .35½
tankcars lb. .32½- .34
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .23 Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 3.50 - 3.60
foots, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .75 - 1.00
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.85 - 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.177.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .27 - .29
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb.23.00 -26 00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .26¼- .26½
refined, tanks lb. .30½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 7.25 - 8.20
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.60 - 8.65
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.95 - 6.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .92 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., nonret. dms., (incl. l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .28 Nom.
Red, saponified, dms lb. .27 - .28¼
tanks lb. .25½- —
double dist., dms lb. .30¼- .31½
tanks lb. .28¾- —
single dist., dms lb. .27¾- .29
tanks lb. .26¼- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.40.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Rue, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼ Nom.
Sage, clary, bots lb.16.50 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns lb.13.00 -15.75
Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 2.15
Oil, sandalwood, NF, cns lb.12.75 -15.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .2480- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .2570- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .2380- —
tanks lb. .2200- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .33 - —
tanks, works gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .20½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2465 —
l.c.l. lb. .2525- .2575
tanks lb. .2340- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2340- —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - .2450
tanks lb. .2240- —
salad, tanks lb. .2445- —
dms. lb. .2565- .2825
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 5.45 - 6.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1920- .20
tankcars lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars lb. .1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 5.00
Southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .24¼- .24¾
Tansy, dms lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.05 - 3.10
white, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .40½- .41
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
tanks lb. .41 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .32 - .58
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.26.00 -32.00
Haitian, cns. lb.22.00 -26.00
Java, cns lb.22.00 -35.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung)
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 7.85 - 8.60
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.75 - 7.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.15.00 -18.00
extra, bots. lb.18.50 -26.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms lb. .30¼- .31¼
tankcars lb. .28¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .21 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh bulk, c.l., works. ton.10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome CP bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita; prices are equalized with Chicago.

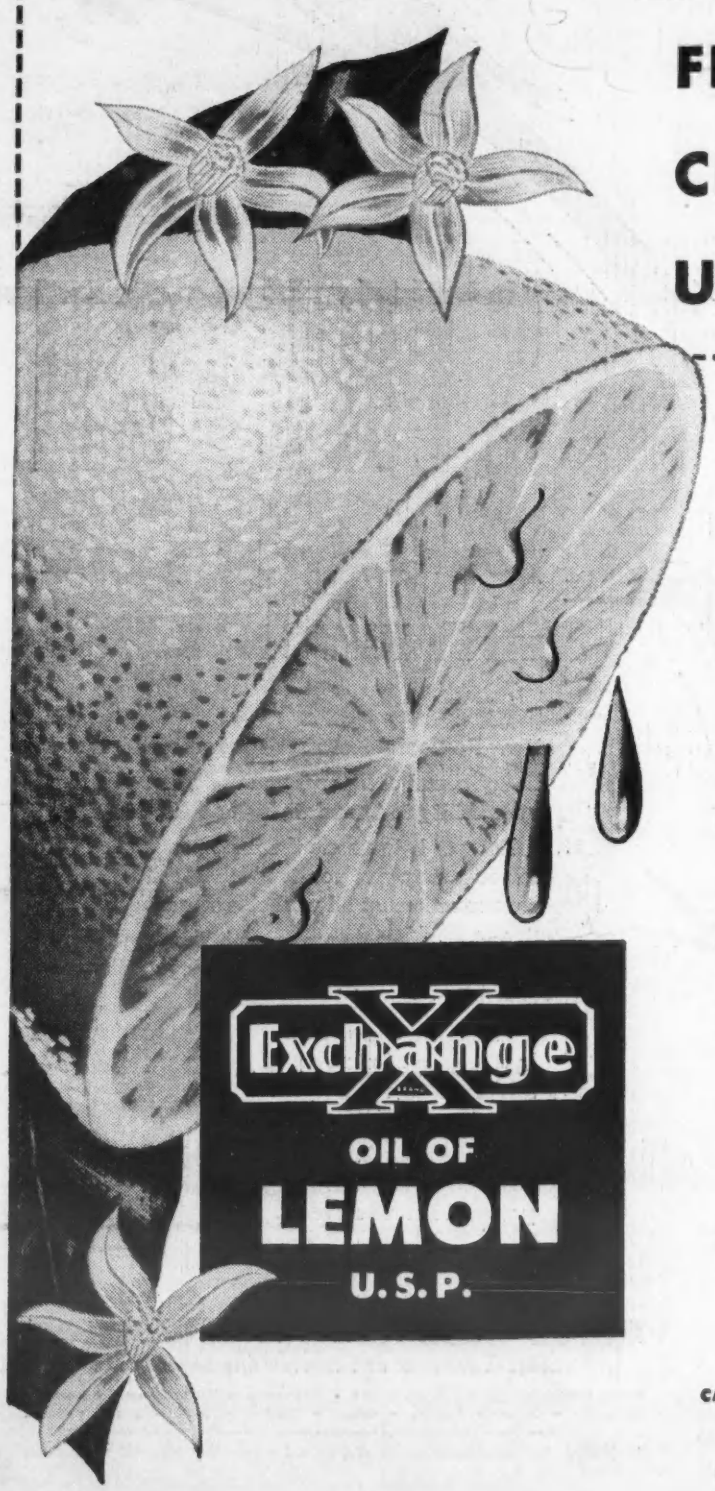
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb .40 .45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
sweet, bls lb. .17 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine bls lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Verona, bls lb. .15 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb .195 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 —

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR

CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order— Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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Distributors for:

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:

Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Orthocresol, 29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.188	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.191	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.185	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.178	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.181	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.165	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	- .12½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾	- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Orthonitroaniline dms	lb.	.50	.52
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20	- .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works	lb.	.94	- —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	- —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)			
Ouabaine, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	- 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up	lb.	4.35	- —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	5.28	- 5.38

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots	lb.	5.75	- 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Panthenol bots. works, frt. adjust.	kilo	90.00	- --
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs.	lb.	5.75	- 8.00
Ceylon, cs.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic, hydrochloride USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz	5.00	- —
smaller lots	oz	5.05	- 5.20
Sulphate cns	oz	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs	lb.	.29½	Nom.
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.40	- .41
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.39	- .42
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.88	- —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.98	- —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	- .31½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31½	- .32½
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.75	- —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.80	- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50	- —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	- —
smaller quantities	gal.	3.00	- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots,	lb.	.55	- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.20
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0695	- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0695	- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0705	- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0720	- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755	- —
Paraffin prices in bags, and ctns, c.l., 7-10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher			
Paraformaldehyde tech. 94-95% powd., dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y.	lb.	.16½	- —
10,000 lbs to c.l., same basis,	lb.	.18	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
94-95% powd., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.14½	- —
10,000 lbs to c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.16½	- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N.Y. delivery	lb.	.14½	- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
10,000 lbs to c.l. same basis,	lb.	.13½	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs. same basis,	lb.	.14½	- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C.	lb.	.19	- —
10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.19¾	- —
1,000 to 9,999 lbs	lb.	.20½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.23	- .36
Paraldenyde tech. 98% 55 gals. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	- —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.45½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.48½	- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works	lb.	.21	- .22
Paranitrophenol kgs. works frt. equald	lb.	.46	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36	- —
Paraphenetidin dms., works	lb.	.90	- —
Paraphenylphenol bgs. c.l., works,	lb.	.34½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37½	- —
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled dms. works	lb	2.30	2.80
technical refined dms. same bag's	lb.	1.10	1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, tins	lb	.72	- —
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls. works	lb	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.61	- —
flake, same basis	lb.	.64	- .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs	lb	35	40
ground, bxs	lb	40	48
powder, bxs	lb	43	50

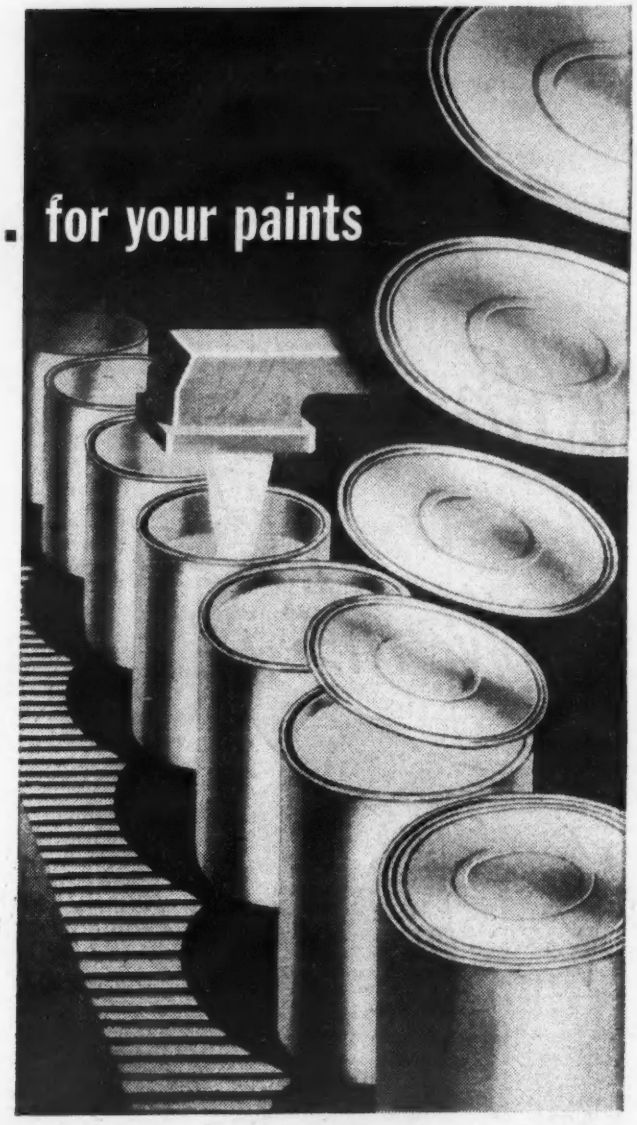
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35	- .36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	- .67
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.50	- .55
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton.	70.00	-71.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	2.05	- 2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.35	- —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102	- —
200,000 units	vl.	.15½	- —
500,000 units	vl.	.26	- —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.52	- —
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.00	- —
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units,		.04	- —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units,		.03½	- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units,		.04½	- —
sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	- —
200,000 units	vl.	.16	- —
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	- —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	- —
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	- —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units,		.04½	- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- .28
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.20¼	- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane industrial tanks group 3	gal.	.12	- .13½

Pepper, black, spot, bags	lb.	1.70	- —
March shipment, bgs	lb.	1.54	- —
April-May shipment, bgs	lb.	1.53	- —
Aug.-Sept. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.50	- —
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.30	- .33
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.33	- .34
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.33	- .34
Hontaka, bgs	lb.	.27	- .28
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.27	- .28
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.42	- .43
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.28	- .29
Mexican sports, bgs	lb.	.35	- .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source Jan. shipment	lb.	.35	- .36
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.30	- .31
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.45	- .46
Sudanese, small, bgs	lb.	.42	- .43
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.21	- .28
White, bgs	lb.	3.00	- 3.05
shipment, bgs	lb.	2.95	- —
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.60	- .65
imported bls	lb	.80	- .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk, containers	lb.	3.90	- —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	- —
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	1.90	- 2.05
Petrolatum, amber, c.l., dms	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼	- —
cream, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07⅝	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¼	- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅜	- —

Orthocresol, 20°—Petroleum-Ether

Petrolatum, USP, white lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½	- —
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10	- —
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾	- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	- —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl	1.28	2.77½
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl	3.82	- —
Upper field	bbl	4.25	- —
Texas, East	bbl	2.65	- —
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl	2.33	- 2.63
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.87½
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	- —
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	- —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	- —
l.c.l. same basis	gal	.44	- —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	- —
ems., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	- —
l.c.l. same basis	gal	.44	- —
90°-160° C. ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco	gal	.57	- —

The Right Oils... for your paints



Be sure of this...

When you get your linseed oils from National Lead, they're right. Right for your paints!

Right as to type. For whether you need straight raw linseed oil... or good old-fashioned boiled oil ... or one of the modified oils, whether oxidized, bleached, acid or alkali refined, heat bodied polymerized, chemically or mechanically treated ... National Lead has just what you need.

You also find National Lead oils right as to specified properties... color, viscosity, drying rate, acid number. For National Lead has *both* the know-how (over 125 years of oil-making experience) and the equipment (modern crushing, extracting, and refining facilities) to "call its shots" precisely.

The chart below shows some of the many linseed oils made by National Lead. And remember we also produce oils to your own specifications.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: *New York 6; Atlanta; Baltimore 3; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.); Los Angeles 23 (Morris P. Kirk & Son, Inc.); Toronto, Canada (Canada Metal Company, Limited).*

National Lead Company ...one of the oldest names in OIL *

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

NAME AND NUMBER	Viscosity (G-H)	Acid Number	Sapon. Number	Specific Gravity at 15.5° C.	Color (Gardner)	PROCESS	REMARKS	USES
1 Raw	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Aged and filtered		
2 Pale Boiled	B	4-6	189-195	.937-.941	10-11	Driers added in special processes	Light color	Thinning pastes
4 Kettle Boiled	B	5-7	189-195	.938-.942	14-15		Fast drying, durable	Thinning pastes, exterior paints,
5 Kettle Double Boiled	B	5-7	189-195	.939-.944	17-18		Similar to #4—more driers	shingle stains and tarpaulin paints
11 Aged Raw	D	3-7	195-209	.948-.952	8-10	Oxidized	Low viscosity	Printing inks, patent leather,
12 A. T. Bodied Raw	O	4-6	208-215	.960-.965	8-9		Medium viscosity	linoleum and oil cloth
13 Heavy Bodied Raw	Z2	4-8	215-230	.995-.999	8-10		High viscosity	Flat paints
14 Heavy Bodied Boiled	Z2	4-8	215-230	.995-.999	8-10	Oxidized with driers added	Similar to #13	
16 Bleached Bodied Boiled	Z2	4-8	215-230	.995-.999	6-8		Light color	Flat white paints
17 Miscible Blown	Z2	4-6	215-230	.995-.999	7-8	Specially processed	Good thinner miscibility	High volatile content paints
21 Stainless Raw	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Chemically treated	Low staining	Grinding white pastes
23 Grinders'	A	9-12	189-195	.931-.935	7-8	Acid refined	High acid number	Grinding high lead content pastes
25 Refined	A	4-6	189-195	.931-.935	5-7		Medium acid number	Exterior house paints
27 Zinc	A	2-3	189-195	.931-.935	4-5	Chemically treated	Low acid number	High zinc content paints
30 Non-Break C. T.	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Chemically treated	No break in varnish	Low cost varnishes
31 Non-Break S. H.	A	2-5	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Mechanically treated	cooking temperatures	
33 Diamond V	A	5-9	189-195	.931-.935	9-11	Acid refined	High acid number varnish oil	High drier content varnishes
35 General Purpose	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	5-6	Bleached	Light colored varnish oil	Varnishes and paints
37 A. A. Varnish	A	2-3	189-195	.931-.935	5-6	Chemically treated	Medium acid number varnish oil	Light colored varnishes
41 E. W. Varnish	A	1-3	189-195	.931-.935	4-5		Low acid number varnish oil	
43 Perfection	A	0.1-0.6	189-195	.931-.935	4-5	Alkali refined	Very pale and neutral	Highest grade varnishes
45 Bodifast	A	0.1-1.0	189-195	.931-.935	5-6	Alkali refined and specially treated	Fast bodying	For fast kettling operations
47 Superfast	B	2.0-3.0	195-205	.941-.945	6-7		Extremely fast bodying	For extra fast kettling operations
51 Pale Heat Bodied A+	A+	1.5-3	189-195	.931-.935	4	Heat bodied	Pale color, uniform viscosity; may be blended to obtain other viscosities.	Paints, enamels and varnishes
53 Pale Heat Bodied O	O	3-6	189-195	.932-.957	5-6			
55 Pale Heat Bodied Z2	Z2	9-11	189-195	.965-.970	6-7			
57 Pale Heat Bodied Z5	Z5	10-12	189-195	.967-.972	6-8			

Petroleum, Fuel Oil, Bunker C—Pitch, Petroleum

Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.50	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.18	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.20	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.13	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.12	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.15	2.20
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	2.18	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.18	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.23	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.175	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.13	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.105	—
No. 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167	.207
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral Spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.16	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½	—
Boston	gal.	.18	—
Buffalo	gal.	.18½	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.18½	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.19½	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
200-205 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
Petroleum naphtha, high flash 270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 25-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30	.30½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½	—
Newark	gal.	.18½	—
New York	gal.	.18½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.1225	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret, dms., works	lb.	.1865	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1890	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret, dms., works	lb.	.1590	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, USP dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.45	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00	4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.30	1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.68½	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.65	2.05
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.75	4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
CP, bots, works	lb	5.12	—
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)			
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms. works	lb.	15.00	15.75
commercial, fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
tech., fib., dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.27½	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton.	40.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.35	4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.00	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.00	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	7.00	—
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines	short ton.	4.92	—
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton		5.28	—
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton		5.83	—

plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines	long ton.	6.45	—
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines	long ton.	7.21	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works	lb.	.42	—
dms., works	lb.	.39	.40
Yellow, cns.	lb.	.30	.37
dms., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.14	.17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	.14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
s.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works.	lb.	.28	.29
dms., export	lb.	.33½	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	.18
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	.20
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.			
Phthalimide, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.16	.17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	5.25	—
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.10	—
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.25	.25½
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South	lb.	.0488	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0511	—
whse., N. Y. C.	lb.	.0655	—
tanks, works, South	lb.	.041	—
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	1.75	1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	1.65	1.93
98% dms., same basis	lb.	1.77	2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	kilo.	9.00	10.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine)			
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms.	lb.	.1054	—
5 to 19 dms.	lb.	.1029	—
20 or more dms.	lb.	.0909	—
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms.	lb.	.1148	—
5 to 19 dms.	lb.	.1123	—
20 or more dms.	lb.	.1003	—
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	37.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.08	.10
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02	—
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			

ESSO SOLVENTS are being used in more and more industries where processing requires *versatility* plus dependability. A great many different industries such as paint—textiles—chemicals—food packaging—leather—many others are using versatile Esso Solvents.

YOU GET ALL 6 OF THESE IMPORTANT FEATURES WITH ESSO SOLVENTS

1. Multi-storage availability — water terminals in industrial centers.

2. Uniformity — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.

3. Economy—A storage facility near you for low freight cost and quick delivery.

4. Controlled evaporation — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.

5. Solvency — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.

6. Modern handling methods — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used throughout in all Esso Solvent handling operations.

Esso Solvents: versatility and dependability with controlled high quality.

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Boston, Mass. — New York, N. Y. — Elizabeth, N. J. Philadelphia, Pa. — Baltimore, Md. — Richmond, Va. Charleston, W.Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C. Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

Pitch, pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soybean, dms., works..lb. .05 - Nom.
Tall, dms., works..lb. .06 - .06½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works..oz.90.00 - 93.00
Pleurisy root, bls..lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms..lb.14.70 - 15.45
Pokeroot, bls..lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .50 - —
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .50 - —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½ - —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .35½ - —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l..lb. .34½ - —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l..lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l..lb. .30½ - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs..lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bls..lb. .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .22 - .22½
Czech, bgs..lb. .24 - .24½
Dutch, bgs..lb. .26½ - .27
Polish, bgs..lb. .24 - .24½
Turkish, bgs, afloat..lb. .22 - .22½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms..lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms..lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms..lb. .21 - —
powd., dms..lb. .23 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼ - .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton.214.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.277.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.282.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots..lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP cryst. gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls. dms..lb. .16½ - .18
powd., bbls. dms..lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10¾ - .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10¾ - .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, ex works..lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms..lb. .31 - .35
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms..lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms..lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms..lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs..lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms..lb. .37½ - .38½
powder, dms..lb. 40½ - 41½
Cyanide, dms., works..lb. .52½ - .55
Fluoride, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms..lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys..lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms., lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars..lb. .36 - .39
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms..lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal..unit-ton. .50½ - —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M..ton.25.50 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter)
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms..lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .14½ - .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½ - .23½
USP, dms., works..lb. .24¾ - .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - .25
Phosphate tetrabasic, bbls., wks., lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs..lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots..lb. .22½ - —
smaller quantities..lb. .23 - —
kegs..lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.53
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works..100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..lb. .07 - .08
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .81 - .866
Sulphate, agricultural 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF, cryst., dms..lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms..lb. .18½ - —
powder, dms..lb. .19 - —
Potassium sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
tech., works..lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works..lb. .12¼ - —
1 ton or less, works..lb. .12½ - .12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO..ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs..lb. .72 - .85
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots..lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Acetate, bots..lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Prickly ash bark, bls..lb. .23 - .28
Berries, bgs..lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls..lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract 1,500 lbs. or more, works..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots..gm. 3.30 - 3.75
Propane, commercial grade (gases, group 3)..gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works..lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works..lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms., lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., lb. .03½ - .09¼
l.c.l..lb. .09½ - .10¼
tanks..lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .19½ - .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .20½ - .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E..lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .20¼ - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis..lb. .18½ - .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .19¼ - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .20¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis..lb. .17½ - .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .18¼ - —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more..kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots..kilo.55.10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs..lb. .24 - .25
blonde, bgs..lb. .22 - .23
husks, bgs..lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls..lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse, 0 to 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾ - .04
smaller lots..lb. .03¾ - .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots..lb. .05½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots..lb. .02½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .02½ - —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs..lb. .18 - .30
Purple lake (see Red).

Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb.15.50 - 16.00
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc odorless base, dms., works..gal.14.00 - —
30 to 1 base, 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works..gal.16.30 - —
flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, works..lb. .71½ - —
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald..gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal 2.70 - —
ref., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .89½ - 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bulk, gram..bots. gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton 11.00 - 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton 12.00 - 12.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton 12.00 - 12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton 10.00 - 10.50
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

for FOOD and CHEMICAL products

1 We are pioneers in the COATING of steel drum interiors for a great variety of products.

2 You are assured of MAXIMUM QUALITY at a MINIMUM COST, owing to our modern equipment DESIGNED for lining production.

3 All you have to do is AUTHORIZE your new drum supplier to send US your drums for SPECIAL CUSTOM COATING WORK.

4 Ship us your USED DRUMS or, if you are on a RETURNABLE BASIS, advise your customers to return the empty drums to us for reconditioning and lining.

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our PERSONNEL, EXPERIENCE and FACILITIES are at your SERVICE!

NEWARK STEEL DRUM CO.
LINDEN, N. J.
Linden 2-4466

Pyroxylin—Seidlitz Mixture

Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
black cs. works lb. .14 - —
mixed mottled cs. works lb. .13 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .25 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .14¼ - .15
liquid, 65% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks same basis lb. .07½ - —
solid, clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .09½ - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask. 212.00 - 220.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. No prices.
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½ - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ref. dms., c.l., frt. equaid. lb. .54½ - .64¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - .65
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - .60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried bbls lb 1.60 - 1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.70 - 2.75
maroons, resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No 40 (see Carmine)
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½ - —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾ - .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼ - .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Red, lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb .04 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c per lb higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½ - .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs. works lb. .03¾ - .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner)
tungstated, works, kegs lb. 5.85 - —
Rhodamine, molybdated, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock, lb. .05-4 - —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, obls., works lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt equaid lb. .24½ - .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350 - .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450 - —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475 - —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., frt. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood powd. bbls lb 50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb 15 - 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cns lb. 45.00 - 55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .90 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .95 - 1.50
india, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. 35 - .40
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125 00 - —
Rice bran concentrate dms. Cedartown, Ga lb. 79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. 40 - .45
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07¼
Spanish, bls lb. .07¼ - .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Rotenone, CP bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 48.00 - —
Rue herb bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .02½ - —
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .03 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .48 - .50
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .65 - 70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 25.00 - 26.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .17 - .17¼
Cyprus, bls lb. .10 - .14
Dalmatian, bls lb. 1.03 - —
afloat, bls lb. 1.01 - —
English, bls lb. .80 - .81
Greek, fancy, bls lb. No stocks.
Spanish, bls lb. .12 Nom.
Syrian, bls lb. .16 - .16½
Sago flour, bgs lb. .07¾ - .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns lb 14 00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.40 - 14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - 11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.75 - 12.25
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms. lb. .75 - 76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo. 280.00 - 300.00
Saponin (vo t ctns lb 4 45
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .35 - .50
Honduras bls lb .40 .45
Mexican, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Savory, French, bls lb. 11 - .12
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin lump cns lb 1.95 2.20
powd., cns. lb 2.05 2.30
flocc, bgs lb 11 14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 15.00 - 16.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .33

now available...

V-C

ALKYL PHOSPHITES

DIETHYL HYDROGEN PHOSPHITE • DIBUTYL HYDROGEN PHOSPHITE
TRIETHYL PHOSPHITE • TRIBUTYL PHOSPHITE
DI-2-ETHYLHEXYL HYDROGEN PHOSPHITE
TRI-2-ETHYLHEXYL PHOSPHITE

PERHAPS YOU CAN USE V-C ALKYL PHOSPHITES

... As intermediates in the synthesis of organic phosphorus compounds.

... As additives to lubricating oils, to serve as corrosion inhibitors, stabilizers, and antioxidants.

... In extreme pressure lubricants, to improve such factors as viscosity, film strength, load carrying capacity, penetrability, and to retard wearing, scuffing and seizing of bearing surfaces.

... As stabilizers, plasticizers, and antistatic agents in cellulosic materials.

You will want to investigate the many opportunities for using these versatile compounds. Information and samples of V-C ALKYL PHOSPHITES are available on request.

V-C CHEMICALS

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION
401 East Main Street, Richmond 8, Virginia

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

March ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1951

Inexpensive Decontaminant For Radioactive Dust

An inexpensive decontaminant for radioactive dust, said to be available in quantity, does not destroy radioactivity but converts radioactive dust to a form which can be easily rinsed away with water. This is described as a vast improvement over earlier methods which involved washing contaminated surfaces with strong corrosive acid solutions.

Main use for the chemical would be in treating clothing or bodies of persons contaminated with radioactive dust following an atomic bomb explosion. They would be bathed in the chemical mixed with a detergent, then given a water shower and checked again for radioactivity with a Geiger Counter.

Main characteristics claimed for the chemical are its strong tendency to combine with metals and its high solubility in water.

New Mercury-Cleaning Unit For Small-Quantity Users

Small mercury cleaning units, said to operate on the same principle as larger devices now in use in several industries and laboratories for reclaiming mercury contaminated by dissolved base metals, are reported on the market. The new units clean mercury in five-pound lots for users requiring only small quantities of the metal.

Powered by an electric motor, the unit is claimed to agitate the mercury for two to four hours and to provide maximum air contact with the mercury droplets. As base-metal contaminations are aerated they oxidize, form skins, and precipitate as metallic oxide powders. These are separated from the clean mercury by a filter which also removes such impurities as dust, oil, water, and acid residue.

New Folder Tells When To Scrap Old Machines

A new folder prepared by the administrative engineering department of an engineering college tells when to scrap old machines before they become liabilities. The folder takes into consideration first cost, product requirements, operating costs, space limitation, employee safety and effect on workers. The folder gives examples showing cost comparisons, estimates of the future, and annual cost computations.

Chlorophyllin Helps Hay Fever Sufferers

Chlorophyllin compares favorably with any of the present antihistamines in relieving the symptoms of hay fever. It reportedly has the decided advantage of causing no adverse toxic symptoms such as headache, dizziness, lethargy, and gastrointestinal irritation such as sometimes accompany use of present antihistamines.

Alkyl Sulfates Prove Most Effective Detergents In New Shampoo Test

Lauryl Sulfates Have Highest Grease-Removal Efficiency of 43 Surface-Active Agents Tested

Results of a newly devised test for evaluating cleansing action of shampoos indicate that ammonium lauryl sulfate and sodium lauryl sulfate ranked at the top of 43 surface-active agents tested. A total of 23 commercial shampoos were also evaluated and alkyl sulfate types were shown invariably to be more efficient.

Advantages of New Test

The scientists who developed the new test point out that previous work done on detergents, particularly that involving removal of carbon black from cotton fabrics, clearly indicated that the so-called "standard soils" of this type have little significance in the

MORE

U.S.I.'s three new lauryl sulfate detergents — SIPON L-20, SIPON LS, and SIPON LT — are ideal bases for shampoos. They have high detergency at low concentrations; form no insoluble curds in hard water; produce abundant, long-lasting foam, even in cold water; leave hair clean, soft, glossy, easy to manage; and are compatible with the usual conditioners and essential oils.

Literature, Patent Surveys On Protective Coatings, Mothproofing Agents

New literature and patent surveys covering protective coatings on metals and mothproofing agents are reported available from government sources. The surveys emphasize developments in these fields since 1940. Entries include summaries or abstracts, as well as author, inventor, and patent indexes. The protective coating survey contains 60 pages and covers light-metal coatings, heavy-metal coatings, and organic coatings. The survey on mothproofing agents contains 46 pages.

Tartaric Acid Now Made From Coal-Tar Product

Baking powder can now be made wholly from American materials, it is reported, thanks to commercial synthesis of tartaric acid. This ingredient has previously been made from deposits formed during aging of French wine. The synthesis is expected to make it possible soon to produce tartaric acid as cheaply as to recover it as a by-product of the European wine industry. In the synthesis, maleic anhydride (made from coal-tar benzol) is combined with hydrogen peroxide in the presence of a little tungsten oxide catalyst. A water solution of the maleic anhydride is said to give a pure tartaric acid that can be crystallized out easily.

New Weekly Reports On Government Controls

Publication of a new weekly report on government controls on business has been announced. The newsletter reports regulations and procedures concerning allocations, priorities, credit, prices, wages, etc. Subscribers have access to a bureau which answers questions and provides them with copies of regulations on request.

Alcohol Treatment Improves Cellulosic Materials

Improved cellulosic materials can be made, it is reported, with a recently patented alcohol treatment process. The materials produced by the alcoholysis are described as having low viscosity and special resistance to reagents, particularly albilies. Cleavage of certain linkages in the cellulose molecule are said to occur, forming a modified cellulose with a stabilized aldehyde end-group. Patent reportedly is available for license on a royalty-free, non-exclusive basis.

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March ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1951

Brain Tumors Detected With Radioactive Dye

Better than 90 per cent accuracy in diagnosing brain and spinal cord tumors is claimed for a new method employing a radioactive dye, diiodofluorescein. This dye reportedly has an affinity for tumor tissue. Physicians using the new method explain that the more malignant the tumor, the greater the dye concentration. By using radiation detection equipment this concentration can be located, giving the site of the tumor. The accuracy of the test is said to exceed by far the accuracy of any other single neurosurgical test, especially with regard to localization.

New Data on Proteins And Amino Acids in Feeds

A newly revised edition of the booklet entitled "Proteins and Amino Acids in Animal Nutrition" has been made available to the feed trade by U.S.I. This article, written by a prominent nutritionist, presents the most recent data available on amino acid supplementation of vegetable proteins in feeds. Copies of this new revised edition may be obtained by writing on your company letterhead to the Editor, *U.S.I. Chemical News.*

Waste Sulfite Liquor Used in Road Building

Waste liquor from pulp machines of a Canadian paper company is now being used to pave roads. The liquor from the machines reportedly contains 10 per cent solids. It is treated in a special evaporation unit to increase the proportion of solids to 50 per cent. This mixture is sprayed on road gravel and allowed to penetrate, and is said to increase bearing strength of the road and give it a better surface for carrying asphalt.

Weak liquor is also to be used for binder in firebricks, tile, and other ceramics. Spray-dried material is suitable for tanning purposes and as a linoleum base.

New Weed Control Method —Spray at Night

A new weed control method is utilizing the fact that air-openings in leaves of crop plants are closed at night. Weeds in a field of beans are said to have been killed without hurting the bean plants by spraying at night with a light petroleum oil. The oil can enter the pores when they open, damaging membranes of the weed plant cells so that cell contents leak out. Since the opening in crop plant leaves are closed, oil spray reportedly does not get in. A volatile oil is used in spraying. It evaporates by the time day breaks and crop plant leaves open.

CONTINUED

Alkyl Sulfates

study of shampoos. The composition of wool grease, on the other hand, is described by them as unquestionably similar to the grease and sweat on human hair. By using weighed skeins of a standardized grease-wool yarn they were able to measure accurately the cleansing efficiency of synthetic detergents, soaps, and shampoos under conditions closely approximating those actually found in shampooing hair. The new method is described as simple to use and is said to give reproducible results with excellent precision.

Lauryl Sulfates Now Offered by U.S.I.

Three lauryl sulfate detergents — ammonium, sodium, and triethanolamine lauryl sulfate — are available in limited quantities from U.S.I. under the trade names SIPON L-20, SIPON LS, and SIPON LT. These products have high detergency at low concentrations; form no insoluble curds in hard water; produce abundant, long-lasting foam, even in cold water; leave hair clean, soft, glossy, easy to manage; and are compatible with the usual conditioners and essential oils.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

Two new plastic film tapes designed for special package and bottle sealing jobs in the food and chemical industries, are said to have excellent low temperature flexibility and a backing resistant to a wide range of solvents. **(No. 659)**

New aluminum bottles, described as strong, light in weight, and non-toxic, will be useful for packaging essential oils, extracts and medicinal products and will help eliminate breakage loss and save shipping costs, it is claimed. **(No. 660)**

A new melting point meter for fast, accurate determination of melting points of waxes, resins, gums, fats, tars, and plastics, reportedly has a range from 20-500°F. Samples may be recovered uncontaminated and only a few milligrams are needed. **(No. 661)**

A new metallic printing ink, claimed to dry to a hard permanent surface and not rub off even with repeated handling, is said to have high gloss and resistance to aging and fading. **(No. 662)**

A new-type paint which changes color automatically with increasing temperature is aiding in studies of cooling processes and lubricants in internal combustion engines. It helps determine proper locations for thermocouples to measure internal heat. **(No. 663)**

A new adhesive for woodworking, claimed to adhere wood to rubber, plastic, metal, and other surfaces, is said to have better waterproof and shock-resistant qualities than polyvinyl acetate. **(No. 664)**

A new "light concentrator" which is easily clipped onto any frosted light bulb from 40 to 100 watts, focuses light on a small area. Reported useful to lab technicians, hand craftsmen, diemakers, etc. **(No. 665)**

A new astringent is said to be less harmful to fabrics and more effective than other common preparations. **(No. 666)**

A new low-cost portable copying unit, claimed to make direct positive copies anywhere in an office, accomplishes the complete copying process within itself, the makers state. **(No. 667)**

A new flatting agent for lacquers gives positive control over degree of matte finish obtained and does not cause deterioration of film properties, according to the manufacturers. **(No. 668)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous
ANTI-FREEZE
Super Pyro* Anti-Freeze
U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze
ANSOLS
Ansol* M
Ansol* PR
ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
Diatol*
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P.
Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.
ACETONE — A.C.S.
FEED PRODUCTS
Curbay B-G*
DL-Methionine
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements
Vacatone* 40
RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat—for special flat finishes
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades
INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid & Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid & Dust
INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
Indalone*
Triple-Mix Repellents
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Nitrocellulose Solutions
PiB*—Liquid Insulation
Urethan, U.S.P.
Special Chemicals and Solvents

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd	lb.	3.25	—
Senega root, bls	lb.	2.80	3.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.18	.20
sifting, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.24	.25
No. 2, bls	lb.	.20	.21
No. 3, bls	lb.	.18	.20
powdered, bls., bxs	lb.	.20	.24
Pods, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	3.50	Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.22	.22½
natural, bgs	lb.	.18	.18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs	lb.	.27	.30
natural, bgs.	lb.	.19½	.20
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.17	.17½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.80	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	—
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
kgs., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.61	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.68	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.69	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.71	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.61	—
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.59	—
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.57	—
TN, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.55	—
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.			
Silica, amorph dry grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works	ton.	25.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	30.00
140 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.9016	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.79½	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅝	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅝	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅞	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lot	oz.	.56⅝	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.57⅛	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.58⅜	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.58⅞	—
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05	—
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	—
Simaruba bark bls	lb.	.85	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Western, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	12.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	20.00	60.00
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.24	.28
Smalt, black, ctns.	lb.	.15	—
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.18	—
Snakeroot, Canada, bls	lb	.90	1.00
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.27	.31
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.32	.35
powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	.37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.85	4.62
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.35	4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.30	—
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.50	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.75	4.52
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25	5.02
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.20	—
flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.75	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.95	6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.55	—
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65	—
70%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65	—
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.75	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.35	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.55	5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	—
Soda-lime USP dms	lb.	.23	.25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	.11½	.13
NF, gran. gil. dms., works	lb.	.16	—
Alginate refined, water soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.79	—
semi-refined, bbls. works	lb	46	—
NF white powd. dms., works, ton lots	lb	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.30	1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs	100 lbs	8.50	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	9.50	—
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.40½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41½	—
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works	lb.	.13½	.15¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70	1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.35	.39
USP, bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.42	.46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
powd bgs c.l. work 100 lbs.		2.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	—
Bichromate, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
Sodium bichromate in drums ¾c higher			
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65	3.85
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	3.05	3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	4.15	—
solut 35 bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	4.30
Borate (see Borax)			
Bromide USP bbls. kgs works	lb	34	35
Cacodylate NF, jars, dms	lb.	7.15	8.00
Carbonate anhydrous (see Soda ash) crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.65	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	3.05	—
Chlorate cryst. dms. c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	.11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
USP dms	lb	21	—
Chlorite ecn dms works	lb	72	—
Chloroacetate tech. dms., c.l., works	lb	20	—
c.l. dms. works	lb	21	22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	.13¼

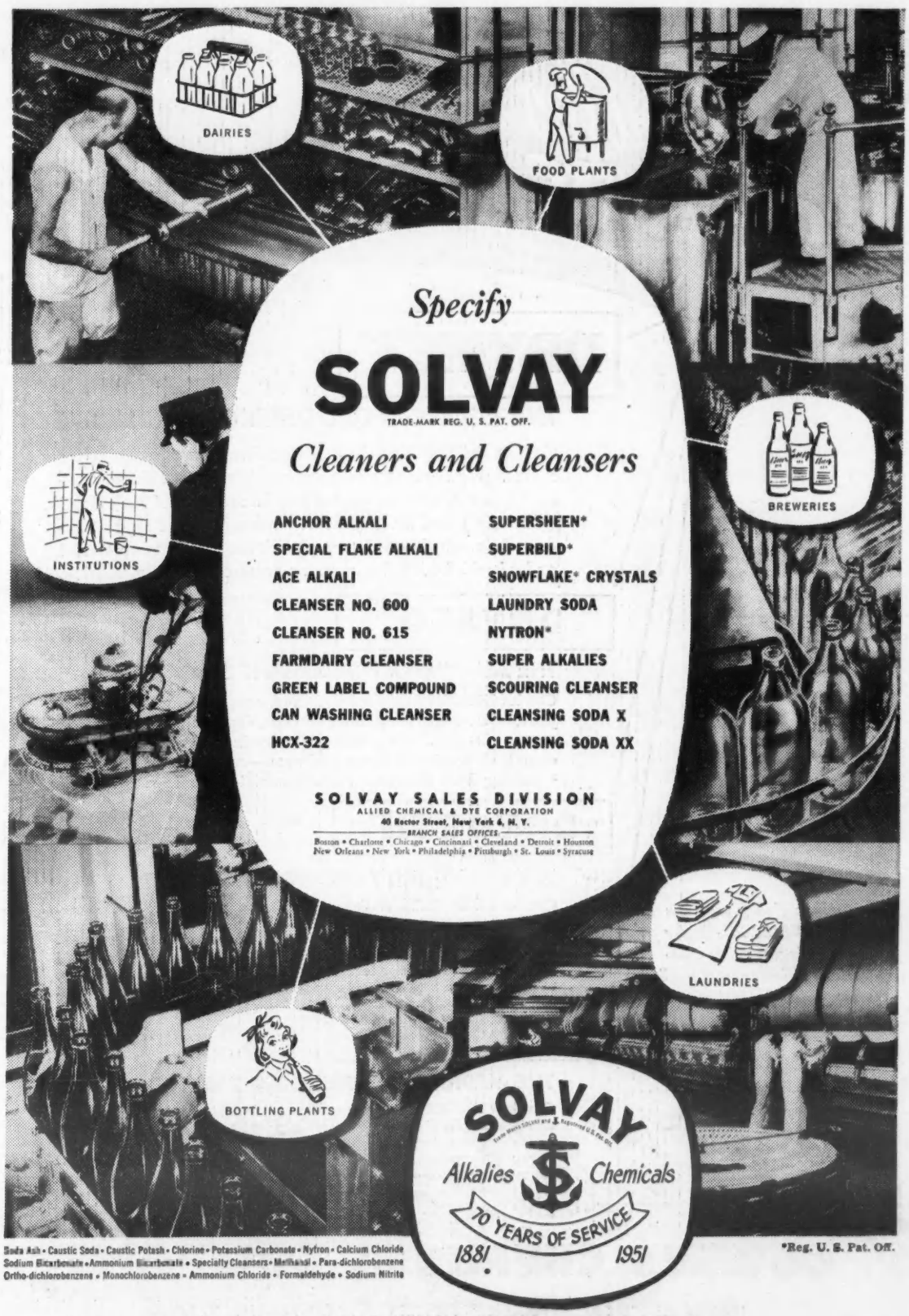
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms	lb.	.60	.65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms	lb.	.23	.28
USP XIV, gran., dms	lb.	.28	.32
Sodium citrate USP XIV powd. prices ½c. higher,			
Cyanate dms., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	1.19	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.25	—
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms	lb.	.17	.19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works	lb.	.13½	15
anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.16	.17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	.11¼
95%, bbls. c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.11	—
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works	lb.	12.00	—
2 to 25 tins to case, works	lb.	12.00	16.50
1 oz tins, 16 to 64 to case, works	lb.	16.50	21.00
trihasic, ton lots	lb.	11.00	—
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	7.10	—
l.c.l	100 lbs	8.15	—
Gluconate dms	lb.	.83	.85
Glutamate monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.60	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	1.63	—
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.80	1.93
powder, bbls	lb.	1.85	2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.	lb.	1.06	1.21
Hydride dms. works	lb	2.00	3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).			
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic) USP pellets dms	lb	2.	—
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms	lb.	.95	.98

Sodium hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.40	6.90
photo grade, bgs, c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.00	4.25
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.40	7.15
pea, bgs.	100 lbs.	4.50	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.			
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).			
Iodide, USP, bots., dms	lb.	2.69	—
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works	lb.	.21½	—
60% dms., cbys., works	lb.	.26½	—
tech., 50%, dms. cbys., works	lb.	.15½	.16½
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	78.50	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	124.50	129.50
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works	ton.	199.50	—
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $20 per ton higher.			
Metal, tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
bricks, dms., works	lb.	.17	.19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.95	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.45	—
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.00	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.40	6.90
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.80	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.20	—

Selenium—Sodium Pentachlorophenate

Sodium molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.60	—
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)			
Naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	48.50	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	45.00	—
imp 100 lb bgs c.l. Atl Gulf, Pac. whse	ton.	53.50	—
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	50.00	—
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
USP gran. dms	lb.	.17	—
Orthosilicate anhyd. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs.		6.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs.		4.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works	lb.	.10½	—
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb	3.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.65	4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.75	7.50
smaller lots	lb.	5.80	7.80
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½	.26½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	.25

Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.



Sodium Perborate—Sulphamerazin-Sodium

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- .21¼
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.83 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan., Neb. W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works 180 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton. 19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton. 37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton. 55.00 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .762 - .81.2
Stearate, USP anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .23 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls. lb. .17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton. 100.00 - —
Sodium tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms. lb. .46 - .55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd., East lb. 2.25 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more works lb. .22 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent, [illegible] tanker tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .28 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. 15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton. 73.00 -74.00
50%, same basis ton. 89.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .36 - .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel, flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.74 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.01 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08
Rice, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .20 - .24
Seed, bgs lb. .20 .21
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns, dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 98% dms lb 15½- .16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, nbls., works lb .50 —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, nbls., works lb 42 .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb 4.50 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Komhe, bgs lb 3.00 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns, 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns, 100 ozs oz 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ —
tanks, works lb. .18 —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb 2.50 3.10
Sublimate, corrosive, see Mercuric chloride, bbls.
l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar, coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.25 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms lb 4.25 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb 4.50 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin sodium, USP, dms. lb. 11.25 -11.75

Cowles CHEMICALS

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization.

DRYSEQ*

THE ALL-PURPOSE DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate, is a medium pH alkaline cleaner which will do fast, dependable work at a low cost to the user. It is a white, free-flowing powder, quickly and completely soluble in hot or cold water—containing 56.75% Na_2O—making it an economical base material for compounding.

DRYORTH*

THE HEAVY-DUTY DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYORTH, anhydrous sodium orthosilicate, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anyhdrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O, which may also be used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

CRYSTAMET*

THE MEDIUM pH DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles CRYSTAMET is a pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular pentahydrate sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Suggested for compounding when it is desirable to lower the concentration of a finished product. Readily soluble—chemically stable—easy to handle. Can be used on medium pH jobs.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms. lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton 21.00 -24.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .31 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton 115.00 - —
ground same basis ton 110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. .90 - 1.00

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton 26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, dms., c.l. lb. .20 Nom.
inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
fancy, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
special, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .10 - —
50%, dms lb. .14 - —
Tamarind, W. I. bbls lb. .10 - .15
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .08¼- .09
medium grades, bgs lb. .07½- .08
low grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs lb. .06½- .07
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53% dms. c.l. same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .70 - .75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A), commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
prime, dms lb. .45 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .66 - .71
prime, dms lb. .55 - .65
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 3.00 - 3.25
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 3.00 - 3.25
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms, lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo 160 00 —
Mononitrate, bots. 100 grams kilo. 160 00 - —
Thiocarbanilide dms lb 40 - 42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil dms. works lb 5.50 6.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 46 - —
Thorium nitrate cs., works lb 3.50 —
Threonine, dextro laevo, bots., 100 grams. 115.00 —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Spanish bls lb. 08½ .09
Thymol, kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.12
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.009 - 1.010
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .89½- —
Metal lb. 1.39 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.39 - 1.40
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .79 - .80
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural granular bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns. works lb 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .09
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls ¼c higher; Pac. coast c.l. dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse ½c higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., works, smaller pkgs., works lb. .45½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .31 - —

Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, cms., works, lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls lb 80 95
Tonka beans, Angostura cks lb 1.75 1.80
Brazilian cs lb 1.00 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .51½- .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —

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1 Auto Polishes
2 Bottle Cap Linings
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4 Carbon Paper
5 Citrus Fruit Dips
6 Coils and Condensors
7 Crayons
8 Fabric Treating
9 Flax Packings
10 Food Packaging
11 Hard Surface Floor Covering
12 Insulating Materials
13 Leather Belting
14 Leather Finishes and Dressings
15 Leather Packing
16 Lubricant for Ironers and Presses
17 Lubricant for Thread and Cord
18 Matches
19 Mold Lubrication
20 Paper Coatings
21 Paper Impregnating
22 Paper Sizings
23 Phonograph Records
24 Polishes
25 Printing Inks
26 Protective Coatings
27 Rust Preventives
28 Self-Polishing Floor Wax
29 Sizing Materials
30 Soaps
31 Starches
32 Textile Finishes
33 Transformers
34 Water-Wax Emulsions
35 Wire and Cable Insulation

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Trichlorobenzene—Wax, Microcrystalline, 170°-175° MP

Trichloronenzene, dms. c.s., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.s., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.13
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms. lb. .38½ - —
Triphosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41½ - —
Tripnenyl phosphate, dms., c.s., frt. equald. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
Tripoli air-floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .017½ - —
double-grd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate trihasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, trihasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .33 - .35
Haitian, bgs. lb. .11½ - .12
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l., works, South. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works. gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC. gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east. ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va. ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis. ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .43 - .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock. ton. 95.00 - —
Cups, bgs., ex dock. ton. 66.00 - 70.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., ens., works. lb. 1.28 - —
tech., dms., works. lb. 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins. lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins. lb. 6.25 - 6.50
whole, tins. lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots. lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots. lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins. lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works. lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
tanks, works. lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
tanks, works. lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
tanks, works. lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works. lb. .30 - —
tanks, works. lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more. 1,000,000 units. .19 - —
less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units. .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected E = 1900.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12}, vials, 25, 100 and 500 milligram lots, milligram. .45 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin)
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls. lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
truckloads, 50-lb. dms. lb. 1.65 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock. ton. 79.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .44 - .45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .81 - .82
slab, bgs. lb. .80 - .81
crude, African, bgs. lb. .70 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .75 Nom.
Central American, bgs. lb. .72 Nom.
refined, yellow, bricks, cs. lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs. lb. .73 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .70 - .73
refined, bgs. lb. .75 - .77

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.28 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.32 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.30 - 1.33
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.34 - 1.35
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.38 - 1.40
No. 2 lb. 1.36 - 1.38

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. lb. .58 - .60
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —

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ALUMINUM #6, #8, #9, #9-2	MAGNESIUM	COBALT
CALCIUM	LEAD	BARIUM
CADMIUM	ZINC (USP)	IRON
MANGANESE	ZINC (TECH)	

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Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.16	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.17	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
less than 20,000 lbs.	lb.	.13½	—
white, ctns. 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18	—
190°-193° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis	lb.	.20½	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.20	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis	lb.	.34½	—
Montan, dom., black raw, bgs.	lb.	.25	.25½
refined, bgs	lb.	.31	.32
Imported, Bohemian, bgs.	lb.	.15½	.16
German, light, bgs.	lb.	.15½	.16
refined, bgs	lb.	.55	—
Ouricury, ref., bgs.	lb.	1.10	1.12
Paraffin (see P.)			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.32	.35
cakes, cs.	lb.	.33	.36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works	lb.	.85	—
imp., bgs., N. Y.	lb.	.53	—
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.18	.20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.,	lb.	5.00	—
Whiting, limestone dry grd, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works.	ton.	6.00	10.00
smaller lots works	ton.	6.50	15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	16.00	30.00
smaller lots works	ton.	21.00	35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	31.00
l.c.l. whse.	ton.	25.00	40.00
Precipitated, bgs. c.l.	ton.	18.00	20.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	35.00
Wild cherry bark thick, natural, bls	lb.	.06	.07
thin, natural, bls	lb.	.16	.18
rossed, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Wild indigo root bls.	lb.	.30	.31
Wild yam root bls	lb.	16	.17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.23	.25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works	ton.	14.00	—
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	22.00	—
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East	ton.	32.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	40.00	—
60 mesh, bulk c.l. same basis	ton.	37.00	—
l.c.l. same basis	ton.	45.00	—
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	45.00	50.00
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	60.00	62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.			
Woolfat (see Lanolin)			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.14	.16
Levant, bgs	lb.	4.50	5.00
Wormwood leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Xylene (see Xylol)			
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms. c.l. works frt equald	lb.	.193	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.196	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.153	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.156	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.34	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.20	—
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.46	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.49	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.35	—
Xylidins, mixed, dms	lb.	.39	.50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—			
Bethleham, Pa	gal.	.33	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.30½	—
Chicago district	gal.	.33½	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.33	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.25	—
Hamilton, Ohio	gal.	.32	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.31	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.33	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.31	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Minequa, Colo	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.33	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30	.33
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.33	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.30½	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35	—
Wyandotte, Mich.	gal.	.33	—
Youngtown, Ohio	gal.	.30½	—
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.33	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.33	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.31	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.33	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.33	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.33	—

Y

Yara yara, cns	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.46	—
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.51	—
200 B units per gram 100 lb. dms.	lb.	.55	—
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms.	lb.	.59	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including Davenport Minneapolis Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.	lb.	.33	—
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below			
Benzidin, fugitive bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.05	2.15
light fast types, bbls	lb.	2.50	3.50
Cadmium CP all shades, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	3.20	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	1.32	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse 1c per lb higher			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island.	lb.	.32	—
Mtvd Ala., Fla. Ga. La. (Shreveport) 1¼c higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c higher; Ft Worth, Tex. 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph 1.6c higher dlvd Pac Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Yellow, Hansa, 10G, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	2.05	2.15
G pigments, bbls.	lb.	2.05	2.06
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141	.0230
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166	.0275
French type, bgs. c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
Peruvian type bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185	.0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, bbls, same basis as chrome.	lb.	.27	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.16	.35
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vrs.	oz.	4.75	5.25

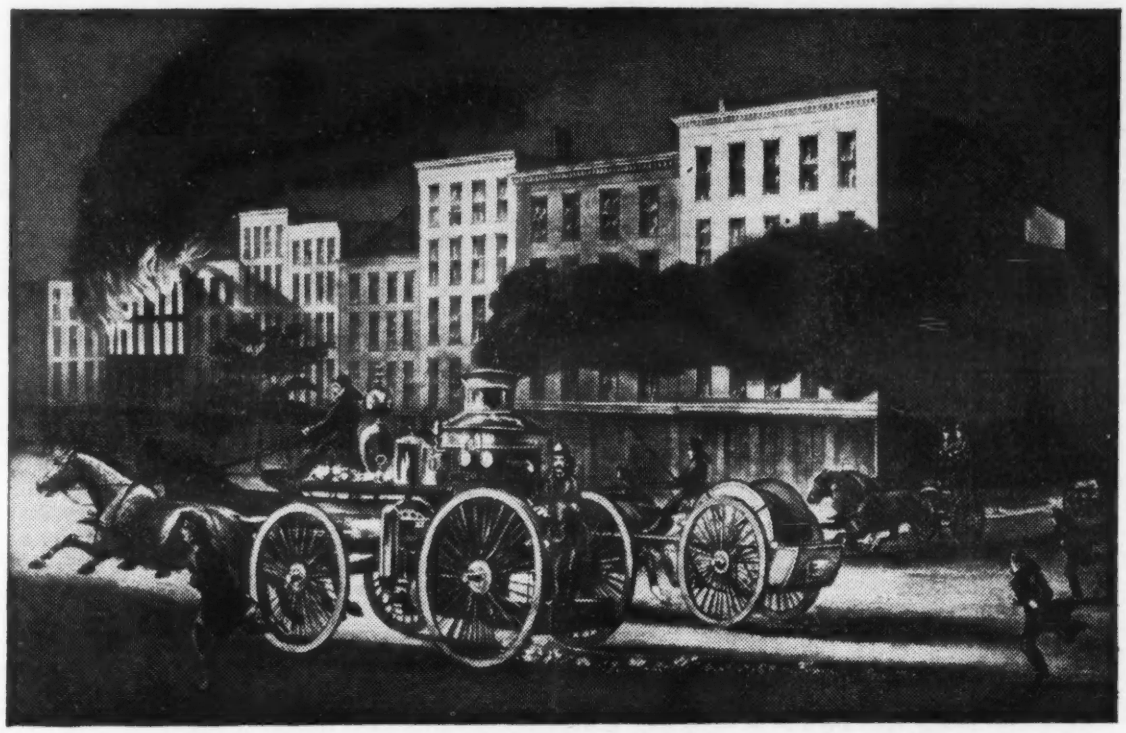
Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms, works.	lb.	.28	.30
NF, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
Carbonate purified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works.	lb.	.10¾	.11½
precipitated powd. dms	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.10	—
Zinc chloride, tech., gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.85	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10	—
NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.457	.477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.17½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt.	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¼	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
American process, com'l., lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
leaded, 5% bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¾	—
red, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac, coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms	lb.	.38	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.46	—
ton lots	lb.	.47	—
less ton lots	lb.	.48	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	6.85	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd	100 lbs.	6.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	9.25	9.40
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.15
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—

—Continued on page 41

PIONEERS OF THE CENTURY

(FIFTH OF A SERIES)



1882...FIRE ENGINES *Answer* THE CALL

WHEN clanging, smoking, fire engines dramatically replaced man-drawn hand-pumpers, the work of firemen became easier and much more effective. But fire-fighters were not the only ones to feel the influence of engines in the 1880's. The output of workers in many fields was being multiplied many fold by the growing power of machines. The industrial age of America was at hand, bringing lighter tasks, more leisure and finer living.

More factories, homes and public buildings looked to paint for protection against the elements, and for decoration. The young, ready-mixed-paint industry quickened its pace to answer the call for more finishes, particularly Zinc Oxide enamels for interiors and lead-zinc paints for exteriors.

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Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
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Government and Business

In a belief that government and business are alike in more respects than is the popular concept of their comparisons, Cornell University has set out to do something that needs to be done. It aims at the, at least, educational qualification of men for executive functioning in either private or public administration. That qualification could do much to bring about greatly needed improvement in the relations of government and business. The need for improvement in that respect is currently increasing with every demand for their closer relations in their cooperative participation in the program of defense.

It has always been advocated by qualified students of the needs of government that men trained executively in business should accept governmental positions, not only in times of emergency. It has been urged that the retirement age of business executives should be lowered in order that their abilities might be made available to government service.

There has always been one handicap to the realization of that suggestion. Men trained in the ways of business have not been able to fit themselves into the role of a cogwheel in a governmentally geared activity: they do not mesh with the other wheels.

It is doubtful if there are enough similarities between the thinking which activates governmental functioning and that which controls in the business field to enable the same person to meet, understand, and accept both. Whatever the similarities in needs, in objectives, and in setups—they vary in prevalence among those aspects—it cannot be denied or forgotten that there are wide fundamental and operational differences in the motives and methods. It does not follow that those differences must exist. Insofar as the adjustment of a man to a job, the fact that they do exist is what counts. Under their existence the practical qualifying of a man for administrative functioning in either government or business demands a Jekyll-Hyde dual personality or some other sort of schizophrenia.

Government needs men trained in business. Business needs men trained in government. How either is going to get them is quite another matter. It could be a good starting step to have men educated contemporaneously in the practices of business and government in which there is at least some simtlarity. Education and practical training, of course, are by no means the same qualification; but the two-ply education would make it easier to get going in one practice after training in the other.

In time, there would be changes in governmental activities influenced by the participation of men trained in business. It is probable that the dual education would have some effects in the other direction. In still more time, the influences might begin to show some harmonizing, or, at least correlating, effect on the thinking of business and that of government and on their respective methods of practice.

That is the goal which both business and government should cooperatively seek. There is no reason why their purposes should not be the same—the best service of the public. There is no real reason why the same methods would not work best for both. Inevitably, they must work together. Desirably, they should do more of that than they do. Certainly, they should learn how to do it best.

Of course, it would be much better if the prerequisite educating could be applied at the top on both sides.

What Is Seen Is Believed

President Truman has made a special, vacation call upon congress for an extra handout of about $100,000,000 for the betterment of what is popularly called the Voice of America. It is not clear from the available data to what extent the improvement is to be quantitative and to what extent, qualitative.

There is an old saying among bird-dog trainers that to teach a dog what he should know you have to know more than he does. There is abundant evidence on all sides that those who do a great deal of the talking about the American, democratic, free-enterprise, and so on system or method or habit or standard of life do not know very much about the practical side of the matter. At least, they do not manifest much knowledge in that field. That is one reason why, ever since NRA days, labor has been able to out-talk management in any debate under governmental auspices. It is the big reason why the Voice of America cannot compete successfully in the dissemination of ideas which are controverted in thousands of American newspapers every day of the week.

It seems to be the belief of those who would tell the world how wonderful is everything in American life, as it is with those who are astonished at the profit data advanced by advocates of higher wages, that the other fellow cannot, or does not, read the papers. Publicists, propagandists, protagonists, politicians, and the press—all talk too much. That is why they run around in circles in what they say.

Anybody who would make an analysis by the simplest methods of practical—not theoretical and certainly not political—economy of the published utterances on the economic and so forth status, stature, and stability of small business must arrive at the conclusion that something just is not so. The difficulty is that he would not be able to determine a line of demarcation between fact and fallacy. Small business—any business—just could not be so badly off and also so soundly promising for investment as it is pictured day after day—depending on which page of the paper you are reading.

It is exactly the same with all aspects of life in the United States, when the comments on them or the records of them are laid side by side. Something just could not be so. But—it is. Conditions run all through a very lengthy gamut in every aspect of life. They have, of course, a mean. But, those at either extreme know little, if anything, about that value. Those above it do not desire to know; those below are befuddled by the complexities of its presentations and cannot know. It may be possible to bring that knowledge, uncontaminated from either extreme, to the attention of the peoples who live otherwise; but the contaminations will continue to reach them through long-existing channels. And they will believe what they will.

The American system, style, method, standard, or whatever of life averages high in world comparisons. But, no part of the peoples of the world, including that in the United States, is content to look at averages: they look for extremes. The first job for the United States is to bring its practices of living into closer harmony with its theories. As long as the newspapers can be full of stories about crooks, that will be the prevailing world picture of American life.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

are having their problems increased as this and other agencies grind out new orders and new requests for information.

The producers of business forms have been operating at near capacity since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea; when the MRO order gets into full swing, they are expected to be swamped. It seems that business forms are classified as operating supplies, and consequently virtually every order for a new supply will probably carry a DO rating.

NPA has informed the producers that measures will be developed to correct this situation. In all probability it will take the form of an order patterned after NPA paper order M-36, and providing for a fixed percentage of forms production to be set aside for defense rated DO orders.

NPA Ignores RTA

The National Production Authority has adopted a policy of American markets for American firms—and, believe it or not, it is asking the State department to implement this policy in talks with foreign governments. Apparently some of the policy-makers in NPA haven't heard of the reciprocal trade agreements program.

The existence of this policy came to light during a recent meeting with distributors of electronics parts. The distributors have been complaining that foreign producers are taking over the American markets when the American firm is forced to stop the production of a particular product. They wanted something done about it.

Something is being done about it, says NPA. It has recommended to the State department that import quotas be placed on items no longer permitted to be manufactured in the United States and that attempts be made to influence foreign governments to institute limitations in those countries similar to orders in effect here.

NPA doesn't say what, if any, reply has been received from State to these recommendations, but it shouldn't be too hard to guess what it might be. The State department has been trying for sixteen years to open American markets to foreign producers and eliminate import quotas on world trade, and a reversal of this stand almost over night is about the last thing to look for.

Chemical Weeding of Flax

Tests of chemical weeding of flax in Arizona show much promise, according to the Department of Agriculture and the Arizona experiment station. This is a particularly interesting development, the experimenters note, because of the flax crop's reputation as a feeble fighter in competition with weeds—"one of the very poorest competitors."

So far, the investigators have brought out that 2,4-D in the amine form, at a half pound to the acre when the flax is three to four inches high, kills the broad-leaf weeds of the region, including mustard, nettle-leaf goosefoot, and sour clover. But one flax variety, Punjab, couldn't stand up against the chemical and was killed off like the weeds.

Weed investigators are hopeful that eradication facts learned in the Southwest may help out this poor weed fighter in other areas.

PMA Functional Maze

As part of the streamlining and reorganizing of the Department of Agriculture in the interest of efficiency and economy, the Production and Marketing Administration has drawn up two product assignment lists to show just what branch handles what in the commodity line. The lists will prove helpful in many ways, although some of the assignments may appear to be a bit confusing on the surface.

PMA has eleven different branches to handle its work, mostly on a product basis. These branches are cotton, dairy, fats and oils, fruits and vegetables, grain, livestock, poultry, sugar, tobacco, office of requirements and allocations, and transportation and warehousing. One of the new lists shows the branch which handles supply and price questions concerning a particular product; the other shows the branch involved when the question relates to regulatory inspection or grading programs.

Confusion enters the picture in connection with the second list. For instance, if the question relates to inspection or grading of fats and oils, don't take it to the fats and oils branch: it belongs to the grain branch. The fats and oils branch handles only supply and pricing problems. In the same manner, the grain branch has jurisdiction over pricing and supply questions involving tankage and bonemeal, while the livestock branch has the rest of the animal. Also the sugar branch has the say with respect to cane sugar and beet sugar, but not corn sugar. This belongs to the grain branch.

Tax-Exempt Politicians

There seems to be a considerable amount of sentiment building up in congress to take away the taxfree privileges that were given a couple of years ago to certain appropriations to the President, the Vice-President and members of congress. The President has a fund of $50,000 a year to spend, on which he pays no taxes or gives no accounting as to how it is spent. The Vice-President has a $10,000 fund, and the members of the senate and house, $2,500 each.

Senator John J. Williams of Delaware—a Republican to be sure—has been sniping at the taxfree fund for the President ever since last year when it became apparent that we would be in for astronomical appropriations for military defenses and heavier and heavier taxes to pay for these appropriations. He is meeting with marked success in his move. Already thirty-four members of the senate, both Democrats and Republicans, have signed their names to a bill to repeal the tax-exempt privileges.

The proposal is one of those loaded political issues which politicians can afford to vote against if it ever comes to a showdown. In furthering his campaign, Mr. Williams is drawing on remarks made by President Truman himself as a recent speech before a Masonic group. Said Mr. Truman:—"The government is faced with the most tremendous emergency that any government has ever been faced with in the history of the country . . . Everybody, I don't care who he is, or what his condition or his position is—from the President of the United States to the laborer who digs in the trench—must make some sacrifice."

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Pfizer Riboflavin U.S.P. is available in bottles of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 grams, and in drums of 500 grams, 1 and 5 kilos.

NIACIN

Pfizer Niacin U.S.P. and Niacinamide U.S.P. are available in bottles of 25, 125 and 500 grams, and in drums of 1, 2½ and 10 kilos.

vitamin B_6

Pfizer Pyridoxine Hydrochloride is available in bottles of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 grams and in drums of 5 and 10 kilos.

CALCIUM d-PANTOTHENATE

Pfizer Calcium d-Pantothenate is available in bottles of 1, 5, 25, 100, 500 and 1,000 grams and in drums of 2½ and 5 kilos.

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Pfizer Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} U.S.P. is available in 25, 100 and 500 mg. vials. Pfizer Vitamin B_{12} (as in Streptomyces Fermentation Extractives) Oral Grade Solids are available in bottles of 10, 100, 500 and 1,000 milligrams.

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Heavy Chemicals

Substantial decline in the price of metallic tin last week was reflected in sharply lower markets for potassium stannate, sodium stannate and all of the other tin based chemicals. Announcement by the government that all new purchases of tin for the national stockpile would be suspended immediately was the primary cause for the decline in the price of tin metal. Announcing the decision to stop new purchases, the General Services Administration said: "The policy is expected to continue until the price of tin reaches a reasonable level."

General demand for heavy chemicals continued active with short stocks noted in many directions. Shipments of soda ash as well as other heavy tonnage chemicals have been seriously interrupted by a scarcity of boxcars. Chlorine and liquid caustic soda have also experienced a shortage of tankcars. Pressure has eased for shipments of muriatic acid and the market was in better shape but there was no relaxation in demand for sulphuric acid and stocks remained definitely short. Demand from the kraft paper mills for salt cake has exceeded current production and there are no surplus stocks of glauber's salt. Copper sulphate is heavily booked for the first half of May. Supplies of calcium carbide have tightened under a heavy demand and carbon tetrachloride has shown no sign of emerging from its critical supply position. One of the producers of formic acid will advance prices on April 1.

Fourteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $3,301,000 in January showed a gain of 15 percent over December. Nine wholesalers showed a loss of 2 percent in inventories from the preceding month. In comparison with January, 1949, their sales were up 86 percent and their inventories were up 21 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 102.7 percent for the week ending March 3, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 102.5 in the preceding week and 95.8 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census.

Ammoniac, Sal—White granular is experiencing a strong demand at present. Production, while averaging around 70 percent has not been sufficient to level off requirements but enough material is being shipped to prevent hardship in the dry-battery plants.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Inquiry has increased from the cracker bakeries for Spring requirements. Stocks so far have been able to level off demand without much difficulty.

Arsenic—An excellent demand has developed for insecticide use and production is moving steadily into this channel. It was stated there will probably be enough stocks to meet requirements but there is no surplus material at the present time.

Calcium Carbide—Maintenance of heavy demand has kept the supply position definitely tight. December production of commercial amounted to 58,770 tons, compared with 54,320 in November and 55,836 tons in December, 1949.

Cobalt—Consumption in the United States reached the unprecedented total of 8,280,769 pounds in 1950, a gain of 76 percent over 1949 and 65 percent greater than in the former record year 1948, when it exceeded 5,000,000 pounds for the first time, according to the Bureau of Mines. Usage of cobalt for all important purposes, except high-speed steel, was larger in 1950 than in 1949. However, quantitywise, the gains were more pronounced for magnet alloys and cobalt-base high-temperature alloys; these two outlets accounted for 62 percent of the total quantity of cobalt consumed in 1950 and utilized twice as much as in 1949. Noteworthy gains were also recorded in the use of cobalt in ground-coat frit for porcelain enamel, alloy hard-facing rods and materials, cobalt-alloy steels, and pigments.

Chlorine—Supply remained critically short with no apparent sign of nearby improvement. General demand is keeping well above current production and shipments from works have been disturbed by the shortage of tankcars.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural inquiries have continued to reach the market from practically every consuming area except Maine with shipments being booked for the latter half of May. Industrial demand remained at a high level while export demand has increased both from Europe and Latin America indicating an international shortage of material. High prices for copper scrap have kept a producing plant in the Midwest idle since last October.

Fluorspar—Bureau of Mines states that production of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in the fourth quarter was 38,050 tons, 22 percent less than in the preceding quarter and it was 39 percent smaller than the rate of consumption in steel plants in the fourth quarter. Production of acid-grade fluorspar in the fourth quarter was 25,116 tons, 9 percent smaller than in the preceding quarter and it was 26 percent less than the rate of consumption in hydrofluoric acid plants in the fourth quarter. Consumption of fluorspar was 113,670 tons in the fourth quarter, compared with 102,757 tons in the previous quarter. Stocks of fluorspar at consumers' plants (162,847 tons) on December 31 were 19 percent more than on September 30 and stocks at mines (19,096 tons) were up 18 percent.

Glauber's Salt—Active demand has kept the supply position tight. December production totaled 18,909 tons, compared with 16,957 in November and 15,927 tons in December, 1949.

Potash Caustic—Market supply position remained tight with the dry forms in shorter supply than the liquid. Shipments to contract consumers have constituted the week's movement which was aggravated to some extent by a shortage of tankcars.

Potassium Carbonate—Demand continued broad enough to keep the supply situation tight although stocks were not as short as in caustic potash. Full production has not been restored at all plants and this is mostly responsible for the present market situation.

Potassium Permanganate—Market position tight but stocks not critically short. Suppliers are not in a position to consider export business but regular domestic consumers are receiving shipments in the same dimensions as formerly. As long as such basic materials as manganese ore and caustic potash are available production of permanganate can be sustained.

Potassium Stannate—Priced lower at 81c. to 86.6c. per pound freight allowed East. The downward revision is the result of lower prices established for metallic tin.

Salt Cake—Demand from the kraft paper mills has continued to exceed production leaving the market in a tight supply condition. December production of crude commercial amounted to 62,015 tons, compared with 58,925 in the preceding month and 40,231 tons in December, 1949.

Soda Ash—Shipments from works have been interrupted by a shortage of boxcars which in some instances has proved quite serious. Industrial demand continued active and has shown no sign of easement. Supply conditions have not improved and the market holds the same tight position previously noted.

Soda, Caustic—Market conditions have followed former plans. Consuming demand remained heavy with liquid still tight and the dry forms considerably tighter. The trade is under the impression that liquid is going to level off some time between now and June but admit there is no indication of easement in the supply at present. Late return of tankcars has aggravated the movement from works and the out-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Potassium stannate, 16.2c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 20½c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 30.8c. per lb.
crystals, 29¼c. per lb.
metal, 44c. per lb.
oxide, 44c. per lb.
sulphate, 24c. per lb.
tetrachloride, 20½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 10, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	213.8

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 10, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE	SODIUM CHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS PENTACHLORIDE	POTASSIUM CHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS PENTASULFIDE	POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE	HYPOPHOSPHITES
AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS	OXALIC ACID (Powdered or Crystal)

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look does not suggest much improvement in the immediate future.

Sodium Phosphates—All varieties are in extremely limited supply at the present time. December production of monobasic amounted to 1,795 tons, compared with 1,403 in November and 1,302 tons in December 1949. December output of dibasic was 12,791 tons, against 14,394 in the preceding month and 11,943 tons in December 1949. December production of tribasic was 6,942 tons, compared with 6,084 in November and 5,000 tons in December 1949.

Sodium Silicate—Production of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous for December totaled 54,708 tons, compared with 55,544 in the preceding month and 41,794 tons in December, 1949.

Sodium Stannate—Price reduced in line with the lower price named for metallic tin. Producers quote 76.2c. to 81.2c. per pound, freight allowed East.

Tin Salts—Lower producing costs occasioned by a sharp decline in the metal have resulted in price declines throughout the list of tin based chemicals. The breakdown shows tin chloride stannous anhydrous at $1 to $1.01 per pound crystals hydrous, 89½c.; oxide, $1.39 to $1.40; sulphate stannous, $1.188 to $1.208, and tetrachloride anhydrous 79c. to 80c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works. These prices are based on tin at $1.39 per pound.

Acids

Chromic—Market tight but in better shape than some of the other acids, inasmuch that contract consumers in most instances are receiving their shipments on time.

Muriatic—Supply situation has improved under some relaxation in the buying movement and the maintenance of high production. It was stated that demand from the metal trade has been curbed by restrictions imposed on the use of metals. Stocks were again available for prompt shipment.

Oxalic—Supply conditions have not improved so far this month. The stringency in sulphuric acid has affected production and shipments to contract consumers are running behind schedule.

Phosphoric—Market position definitely tight with shipments confined to contract consumers. December production totaled 136,640 tons and included 57,307 tons made from phosphorus and 75,333 from phosphate rock. The November total was revised to 142,534 tons and in December 1949 the total was 120,815 tons.

Sulphuric—Stocks have continued exceedingly tight under the maintenance of an unusually heavy consuming demand that is over-topping production. No easement is expected until ways and means are found to increase the supply of basic material.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—NPA has ordered producers to increase deliveries of primary aluminum to independent fabricators. The idea is to enable these manufacturers to fill defense orders for aluminum sheet strip and other primary products. Effective April 1, the big aluminum producers must accept defense-rated orders for up to 11½ percent of their scheduled production from independent, nonintegrated primary fabricators.

Copper—Demand active with market firm but no indication of nearby price change. It was stated that March bookings to date are close to 90,000 tons. Electrolytic is priced at 24½c. per pound, delivered Middle-west or Valley basis.

Lead—Maintenance of active demand has kept the supply position tight. April books have not been opened to date. According to trade reports, demand will exceed the tonnage expected to be made available next month. No change in prices.

Nickel—Revision of the basic nickel conservation order to permit the use of nickel held in inventory after March 1 in the manufacture of certain products was announced by the NPA. It was explained that manufacturers who have inventories of nickel, stainless steel or high nickel alloys on hand may continue the manufacture of items which were not to be produced after March 1, provided that the inventories are not suitable for use by them in the manufacture of other more essential items. This will permit a more gradual adjustment to the end use restrictions, so that some manufacturers who might otherwise have to close down will be able to maintain their labor supply and continue their operations during the period of transition into defense work.

Quicksilver—No important change in the market situation last week. Trading was relatively quiet, with buyers inclined to await future developments. Sellers quoted 100 flask lots at $215 per flask, with smaller quantities ranging upward to $220.

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It was stated that a bid of $212 would be considered on 1,000-flask quantities.

San Francisco.—With metal continuing scarce here, the market appears to have a somewhat easier tone the past week with present quotations centering around $215 per flask.

According to statistics released by the "Minerali Metallici Italiani" agency, the Italian production of quicksilver during the first 9 months of 1950 amounted to 1,325 metric tons, against 1,107 tons in the same period in 1949. Exports for the same monthly period were 254 tons in 1950 against 193 tons in 1949.

Tin—Suspension of buying for the government stockpile until the market is adjusted to a more reasonable level caused a nosedive in prices. The prevailing figure at the close of the week was $1.39 per pound for grade A on spot.

Advices from The Hague give latest available figures on the world tin position issued in its advance statistics by the International Tin Study Group estimated world mine production for December at 15,700 long tons, compared with 13,100 in November. This increase is mainly due to a sharp rise in Bolivian exports from 2,264 tons in November to 4,090 in December. Indonesian and Belgian Congo production also have increased to 2,830 tons and 1,631. Malayan production at 4,699 tons in December was the same as in the previous month.

World production of tin-in-concentrates in the year 1950 was 165,100 tons, compared with 161,900 in 1949 and 151,500 in 1948. Figures so far available for the month of January, 1951, are from Indonesia at 2,335 tons and the Belgian Congo at 1,080.

Zinc—Stocks short, with demand active. The trade would not be surprised if NPA cuts back the civilian use to 75 percent of use in the base period for the second quarter. The current rate is 80 percent. Prime western remained definitely short, with the price firm at 17½c. per pound, East St. Louis.

CSC Nitrogen Solutions Plant to Be Ready in May

A nitrogen solutions plant being built at Sterlington, La., by Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, is expected to be ready about May, J. Albert Woods, president, revealed at a press conference March 5. Half the company's ammonia output will be devoted to this, he added.

Current expansions also include another plant at Terre Haute, Ind., for the production of penicillin, bacitracin and other antibiotics. This will be the first fully-automatic unit of its kind in the world. A substantial contribution to 1951 sales and profits of the company is expected to result from the new antibiotic feed supplement, "Baciferm," introduced at the end of 1950; "Proferm," a vitamin B_{12} supplement, and "Dilan," a new synthetic insecticide for control of the Mexican bean beetle and other common garden and field pests, which is being readied for marketing.

"Dextran," a blood volume extender which the company has been supplying in experimental quantities to the Armed Services, has undergone extensive clinical testing and a $200,000 expansion of production facilities is underway.

Reflecting an increase in sales of 35 percent, earnings of the company rose to $5,177,603, or $1.96 per share, in 1950, compared with $3,364,650, or $1.28 a share, in 1949, Mr. Woods said in his annual report. Net sales were $44,991,376, compared with $33,347,682 in the previous year. Industrial chemicals contributed 34 percent of total sales; agricultural chemicals, 21 percent; specialties, 21 percent; pharmaceuticals, 14 percent, and potable spirits, 10 percent.

Monsanto Reassigns Katt

William J. Katt has been appointed assistant manager of the design section of Monsanto Chemical Company's general engineering department, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Katt replaces Robert E. Wright, who recently was appointed assistant design director of the Chemstrand Corporation, a jointly owned subsidiary of Monsanto and the American Viscose Corporation.

Trade Briefs

R. L. Prain, chairman and managing director of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., Mulfulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., has been elected a director of the International Nickel Company, New York.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has announced the award of $2,000 to the department of chemistry, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., for continuation of a fellowship in analytical chemical technics during the period from Feb. 1, 1951, to Feb. 1, 1952.

Amer.-Marietta Acquires Metals Disintegrating Co.

American-Marietta Company, Chicago, has announced its entry into the field of powder metallurgy through the purchase of approximately 52.6 percent of the outstanding common shares of the Metals Disintegrating Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

Metals Disintegrating Company, said to be the world's largest manufacturer of metal powders, owns and operates plants in Union, N. J.; Manchester, N. H., and on the West coast in Albany and Emeryville, Calif. No changes in the operating policy of the acquired concern are planned by American-Marietta. Management of Metals Disintegrating will continue under the direction of H. F. Hall, president.

Patterson Shifts N. Y. Offices

The Patterson Foundry & Machine Company, East Liverpool, Ohio, has announced the removal of its New York district to new and enlarged quarters in suite 5115, Empire State Building. Both the machinery and process engineering division of the company will be located at this new address.

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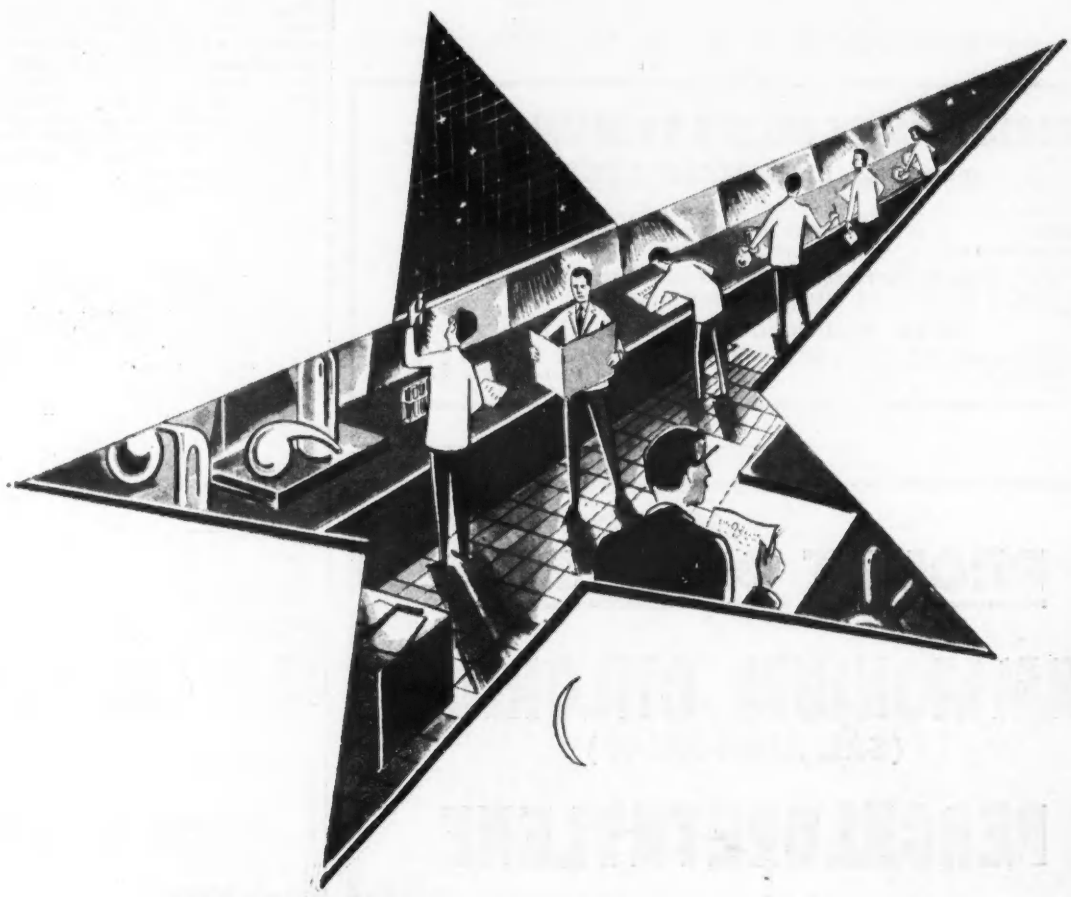

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DuPont Production Set New Record During 1950

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reported March 8 that in 1950 it surpassed all its previous production records by a wide margin and, like the chemical industry generally, is "in a much stronger position" to cope with the problems of a national emergency than at the start of World War II. About $460,000,000, or 35 percent, of the company's 1950 sales were from facilities placed in operation since 1945, the report said. Total sales for the year hit a new record high of $1,297,000,000. That was $272,000,000, or 27 percent, higher than the sales figure for the previous record year of 1949.

Du Pont reported an average operating investment for 1950 of $1,408,000,000, 11 percent higher than in 1949, and 124 percent more than it was ten years ago. Net earnings on the operating investment were $187,000,000, a return of 13.3 percent, compared with $134,000,000, or 10.5 percent, for 1949. Total earnings applicable to each share of common stock were $6.59, compared with $4.52 in 1949.

Water Rid of Sulphides By New Exchange Resin

Resinous Products Division of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has developed a practical and low-cost method of removing malodorous sulphides from industrial and domestic water supplies. Success of the method, which is readily adaptable to existing water softening equipment, stems from the strongly basic character of "Amberlite IRA-410," newest in the company's series of high-capacity anion exchange resins.

The new "Amberlite" is described as an amine type, high capacity anion exchanger whose strong basicity permits absorption of such weakly acidic constituents as H_2S. It total exchange capacity of twenty-five kilograms (as $CaCO_3$) per cubic foot remains virtually unchanged over a pH range of 1 to 10. Reportedly possessed of excellent stability, "IRA-410" is highly resistant to reagents such as acids, bases, reducing agents and organic solvents.

Tennant Opens San Francisco Office

C. Tennant, Sons & Co., New York, has opened a Pacific Coast office at 333 Montgomery street, San Francisco 4, Calif. The unit is headed by D. W. Delaney, Tennant's Pacific Coast manager. The telephone number is YUkon 2-5721.

Dutch Salt Output Higher in 1950

The salt-producing industry in the Netherlands placed about 410,000 tons of salt on the market in 1950, according to the *Netherlands Economic Bulletin*. The 1950 figure compared with 327,000 tons in 1949. Most of the increase was exported.

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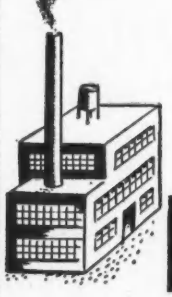
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AEC Offers 31 Patents For Licensing to Industry

Descriptions of twenty-nine patents and two applications for patents owned by the U. S. government and held by the Atomic Energy Commission have been transmitted to the Patent Office for registry and listing in the official register of patents. The commission will grant non-exclusive, royalty-free licenses on the listed patents, as part of its program to make non-secret technological information available for use by industry. A total of 240 commission-held patents and patent applications has now been released for licensing.

Applicants for licenses should apply to the chief, patent branch, office of the general counsel, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D. C., identifying the subject matter by patent number and title. Copies of these patents may be obtained from the Patent Office.

New England Chemical Club Dinner Thursday

The Chemical Club of New England will hold its fifth annual dinner March 15 at the Somerset hotel, Boston. Cocktails will be served at 5:30 p.m., with dinner following at 7 p.m. A program of entertainment will follow the dinner. A committee, headed by Morton S. Johnson, is handling arrangements for the affair.

Cleveland Steel Barrel Co. Doubling Productive Capacity

Cleveland Steel Barrel Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has an expansion program under way which is expected to add 25,000 square feet of additional plant space. The enlargement, which is scheduled for completion May 1, will double the concern's present productive capacity. The concern pointed out that the increased potential will be made possible not so much from the additional plant area, but rather because of the installation of new, high-speed machinery.

Hilton-Davis Producing Gun Powder Stabilizer

Diethyldiphenyleurea, a gun powder stabilizer, is now being made by the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. It represents the first defense order received directly by the division during the present national emergency, according to James F. Thompson, Sterling vice-president in charge.

India Supplies One-Fourth Of US '49 Manganese Needs

India exported 63 percent of her total exports, more than 50 percent of her total production, to the United States in 1949, according to the Embassy of India. This amounted to 25 percent of total US imports of manganese ore. India's total production in 1949 was 645,825 tons. Total exports amounted to 543,043 tons. The United States imported a total of 1,400,000 tons in 1949.

Sulphuric Acid Error

OPD erred March 5 in reporting that the National Production Authority has mailed out over 125 forms to the consumers of sulphuric acid in contemplation of putting this material under allocation. The agency states that the forms were sent to producers of the acid, not to the consumers. A survey of the consuming market for sulphuric acid has not yet been undertaken, it is stated.

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Superphosphate stocks have been kept short by a heavy demand from the South and Midwest. According to trade reports Baltimore production has been practically sold for the season. Ammonium sulphate has continued in tight supply with producers of this as well as super alarmed over the stringency in sulphuric acid. Boxcar shortage has become serious enough to interrupt the movement of potash from works. No improvement is in sight for the supply of ammonium nitrate. Sodium nitrate shipments remained steady with no excess stocks in sight. It was stated that Italy has been financed by ECA to purchase American phosphate rock but high ocean freights have held up the transaction.

No domestic steamed bone meal was offered last week and only limited quantities of raw were available. There were no offerings of hoof meal or castor pomace. Dried blood was unchanged, although the tone of the market was easier under a relaxation of feed demand. Some imported fish meal was obtainable below the price of menhaden.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Supply position tight with no immediate easement in sight. Demand for Spring shipment active with production held down by the scarcity of sulphuric acid. Foreign advices state that 70,000 tons of German sulphate have been sold to Spain at $50 to $55 per metric ton, bulk for March-April shipment.

Bone Meal—No domestic steamed was offered last week and only limited quantities of raw were available in the Chicago market.

Fish Meal—Department of the Interior states that imports of fish meal for feed and fertilizer in November, 1950, amounted to 4,044 tons compared with 5,755 tons in November, 1949. During the first 11 months of 1950, fish meal imports totaled 58,112 tons compared with 46,612 tons for the same period in 1949—an increase of 25 percent. Menhaden steady at $140 per ton. Some imported meal was offered at $135.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand continued active for side and top dressing. Market in balance with no excess stocks.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Acidulators are not finding supplies much of a problem. Contract shipments are being made as required. Freight rates, however, have halted international trade. It was stated that Italy has been financed by ECA for $700,000 to purchase American rock but the prevailing high ocean freight rate has held up to the purchase. Norway was also in the market but could not stand the freight charges.

Superphosphate—No easement in the supply position and a tight market is generally expected until the Spring peak of the mixing season is passed. Demand is maintained at a high level with the Midwest calling for larger shipments than usual while the inquiry from the South appears to have cleaned up the Baltimore market. Acidulators are still confronted with a serious shortage of sulphuric acid. General Services Administration at Atlanta, Ga., is offering 46,677 tons of ammoniated superphosphate. Story elsewhere in this issue.

Potashes

Boxcar shortages were serious enough to interrupt the movement from works last week. There was also an acute scarcity of paper bag containers. There was no easement in consuming demand and production was sustained around capacity levels. While work on increased output is underway, it is not expected production will reach the market before 1952.

Production of potash in France in the first 9 months of 1950 totaled 756,100 metric tons K_2O, according to data of Mines Domainiales des Potasses d'Alsace. Average monthly production in the calendar year 1949 was 74,700 tons; it is expected to reach 83,300 tons in the fiscal year 1952-53.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Trading has been practically non-existent on the market the past week due to uncertainty in establishing ceilings under the new amendment to the government price regulations. Arrivals of Canadian materials have been slow with shortage of rolling stock as well as adverse weather conditions. Bone meal offerings have been scarce as the supply position continues to tighten. Tuna and sardine meals continue short with Canadian herring meal in more plentiful supply. Pricewise, the market was uchanged with ruling prices as follows:—Ammonium nitrate, $69.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $76.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonium phosphate, $70.60 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $95.10 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material. Ammonium sulphate, $51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same. Blood meal, $7.50 to $7.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $82 per ton, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or over, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $86 per ton less than five tons. Both domestic and foreign. Calcium nitrate, $48.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles harbor. Fish meal, $139.75 to $143 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $132 per ton nominal for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $147 per ton for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle. Potassium muriate, 50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Sodium nitrate, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles harbor; $48 per ton in bulk. Superphosphate, $23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $4 extra for bags; ammoniated, $29.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $4 extra for bags; triple, $68.50 to $72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.75 to $6.50 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 10, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	81.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Pesticides

Aldrin—More demand than supply at present. The market position is tight with producers making every effort to keep pace with contract requirements.

BHC—Market has not improved its supply position and stocks have continued exceedingly short. Demand active with supply outlook dependent upon the availability of benzol, chlorine and other basic materials.

Calcium Cyanide—Shipments are going forward to contract consumers and so far requirements have been covered. Prices remained firm and unchanged.

Chlordane—Demand active with supply situation tight. Production heavily under contract with shipments running behind schedule.

DDT—Supply critically short with no apparent easement in sight. The government is taking 25 percent of production which has affected stocks available for civilian use.

Lindane—Stocks are available at former prices. Buying interest active but so far has been leveled off without much difficulty.

Parathion—Production so far this season has kept up with demand. The outlook, however, is uncertain owing to the shortage of basic materials, several of which are being routed to government channels.

Toxaphene—Market position tight with output dependent on the availability of basic products. The producer is allocating stocks to contract consumers and making every attempt to meet requirements.

Sulphur

Market supply condition remained definitely tight with no easement in sight. In summarizing the findings of its investigation, the fertilizer subcommittee said that demand for sulphur is expected to exceed supply in 1951 by more than 500,000 tons and that there appears to be little immediate prospect of increasing this supply.

Because of the world shortage of sulphur and its importance to industry, the Inter-Departmental Sulphuric Acid Committee, Australia, has recommended that the Commonwealth take immediate steps to utilize as fully as possible domestic sources of this raw material. To achieve this objective, the committee states that new sulphuric-acid factories should be planned to use domestic sulphur and existing plants converted where possible. The Government is said to be aware of transportation and plant-conversion difficulties which have tended to limit the use of domestic supplies. The amount of sulphur produced annually in the form of ores and concentrates is about 400,000 long tons, but not all of this output could be recovered economically. Sulphur available from known reserves of sulphur-bearing minerals is 221,000,000 tons, according to a survey recently completed by the Bureau of Mineral Resources.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Haller Named Ass't Plant Quarantine Bureau Chief

Dr. H. L. Haller, Department of Agriculture insecticide expert, has been appointed assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in charge of insecticides and chemical problems relating to insect pest control. Dr. Haller has been special assistant to the chief of the bureau since 1947. He was assistant leader of the bureau's division of insecticide investigations from 1937 to 1947.

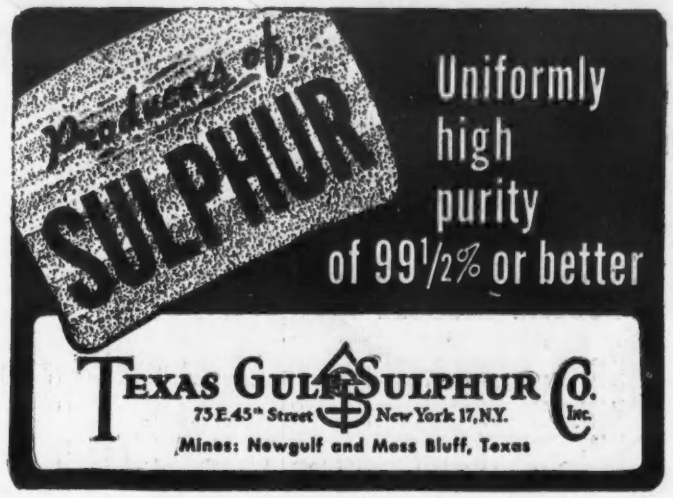
Dr. Haller entered the department in 1919 following service in the first World War. In 1923 he was appointed to the staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research as an associate in chemistry. He returned to the department in 1929 to work on insecticides. His new assignment covers the various chemical aspects of the bureau's activities including the development, manufacture, and use of attractants, repellents, insecticides and accessory materials. He will act as liaison officer between the bureau, and manufacturers of insecticidal chemicals, as well as formulators of insecticides.

Italian Expert in US Studying Insect and Pest Control Methods

Professor Giuseppe Jannone, director of the Plant Disease Laboratory at Genoa, has arrived in this country under the sponsorship of the Economic Cooperation Administration to study ways to save the 10 percent of Italy's crops destroyed each year by insect pests. Professor Jannone will study equipment and methods to tighten Italy's defenses against pests from other countries. He will investigate better ways to control pests in the field and in storage, and will look into US methods to control rats.

Kalisyndikat Debt Claims Filing Period Extended

The Office of Alien Property has extended to April 30, 1951, the time fixed in various alien property orders for the filing of debt claims in respect of Deutsches Kalisyndikat G.m.b.H.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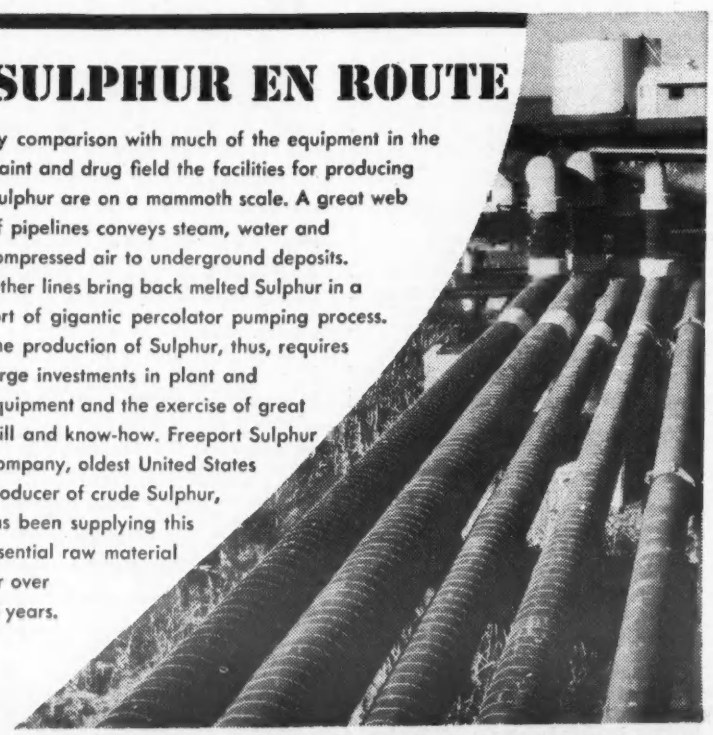

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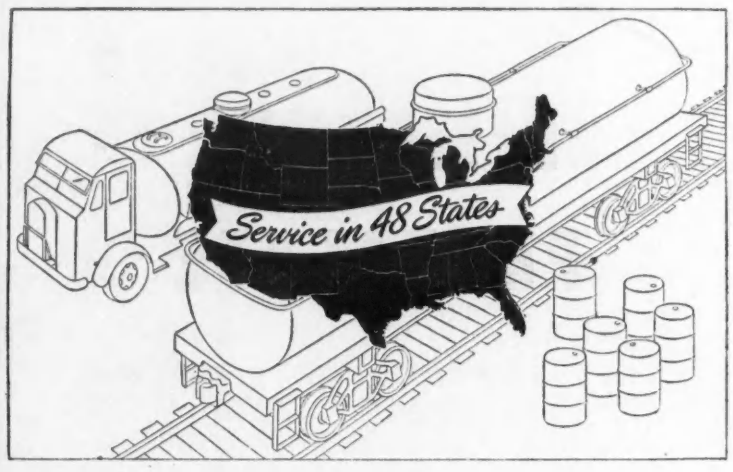

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market showed no signs of any particular change during the past week. The demand for practically everything was running at high levels while tightness of supply was a factor that had to be reckoned with for just about everything except the aliphatics. They were in a pretty good position, although an increase in demand would probably put some pressure on them.

The American Petroleum Institute and the American Gas Association in a joint report have announced that the nation's known proved reserves of crude oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas were boosted to new all time peaks in 1950 despite record breaking production of natural gas liquids and natural gas and near record breaking production of crude oil.

LPG's were in a pretty much unchanged position but producers were keeping an eye on the weather, hoping that higher temperatures would soon ease the demand and improve transportation facilities. Waxes were in a largely unchanged position. Petrolatum and white mineral oils were reported to be slightly easier, but the easing was only minor.

Solvents and Diluents

The picture for petroleum toluol and xylol continued pretty much unchanged last week, as it had been for some time past, and was expected to be for some time into the future. The demand held at extremely high levels and despite the best efforts of the producers both items continued in a tight supply. Higher boilers were just as tight as they had been and there appeared to be no likelihood of easing in the immediate future. Supply held to the tight position that had characterized the market for some time. Intermediate aromatic solvents showed no change. The demand held as high as ever and appeared likely to go on that way, while supply was on the tight side and no signs of any considerable improvement were apparent.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The market position of this item was pretty much without change during the period under review, and from all indications it was likely to stay that way for the immediate future at least. The demand was at what could be called good levels, although it was not exceptionally strong. The supply was sufficient to accommodate the requirements of the market, although there were no overstocks.

Lacquer Diluent—There was sufficient of this material on the market to take care of the requirements of customers, but there was not any great overstock. The demand was at the good levels that had been apparent for some time back but was not particularly high. There were no true indications that there would be any considerable changes in the picture, one way or another, in the immediate future.

Mineral Spirits—The market was about holding to its previous position during the past week and the signs were that it would go on that way for some time to come. The demand was going along at a satisfactory level, although it was not exceedingly strong. The supply was ample and would continue to be that way unless there should be a heavy increase in ordering, it was reported.

Rubber Solvent—The supply last week, as it had been for some weeks past, was sufficient for the requirements of the market and it was expected to continue that way for some time in the future unless there should be a heavy increase in ordering. The demand at the moment was at what could be called good levels, although it was not exceptionally high.

Stoddard Solvent—The demand continued at the good levels of the recent past and there were no signs that there would be any change in this situation in the immediate future. The supply was strong enough to take care of the ordinary wants of the market and was expected to stay that way unless there should be a strong increase in ordering.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The market as a whole was unchanged during the period under review and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future. The demand was going along at a good rate and was expected to continue that way while the supply was up to the market at present and was expected to stay there unless there should be some heavy increase in ordering.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None
Prices Reduced
None
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 24 totaled 237,204,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 238,960,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,756,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,383,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 373,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The weather was showing some signs of easing but the Winter was not over yet. Rising temperatures would, of course, mean an easing in the demand for butane and propane but so far the demand was still at the high levels that had been apparent in the recent past. The Winter weather brought with it increased demands for these materials at the same time that it made transportation by tankcars a more difficult thing. Supplies during the period were not at what could be called good levels, although they were expected to improve as soon as the weather improved.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The supply of this item continued at the tight point that had been apparent for some time past and from all indications it was likely to go on that way for some time in the future. The demand showed no change from the recent past. It was strong and appeared likely to stay that way.

Paraffin—The market picture for this item was about where it had been in the recent past and from all indications it was likely to stay there for the immediate future at least. The demand was high while the supply was not up to as high levels as producers would like to see it.

Miscellaneous

Petrolatum—There was some slight easing in the demand for this item during the past week or so, but it was stressed that this easing was not of a serious nature. Ordinarily, business is likely to be a shade weaker at this time of year, but the trade was fully confident that ordering would climb back up again next month. It was thought that many buyers had stocked up considerably some time ago in anticipation of price controls. The supply at the present time was reported to be in pretty good shape.

White Mineral Oils—The demand last week was reported to be just a bit easier than it had been in the past few months, but the easing was slight and the expectations in the trade were that it would climb back by next month. The easing was reported to be partly seasonal and partly a result of the heavy buying that consumers had done several months back when they were uncertain as to just how the price structure would be affected by expected government regulations. Supply, although not abundant, was reported to be a little bit better as a result of the easing in the demand, although the industry was still faced with a considerable problem in obtaining enough drums and getting those drums it had back in time from its customers. Many had been held up as a result of the rail tie-up and this, of course, had an overall effect on the whole picture.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The solvent and diluent market remains unchanged as in past weeks with adequate supplies meeting steady demand. Cleaning solvents, including stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Steady call continues for L.P.G.'s with butane remaining in tight supply and propane more readily meeting present demand. Butane quoted 6.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, and propane posted at 5.8c. per gallon, same basis.

There has been no change in the supply picture on high melting point waxes with continued strong demand. Pricewise, all grades are unchanged as follows:—122/128 ASTM, carload, loose, slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, 7.45c. per pound; 142/147 ASTM, same basis, 7.55c. per pound; 136/138 ASTM, same basis, 7.65c. per pound; 157/162 ASTM, same basis, 8.3c. per pound. Tankcar prices quoted 7.05c., 7.15c., 7.25c. and 7.9c. per pound, respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Obituaries

Thurlow J. Campbell, chairman of the board of the Valspar Corporation, New York, died March 3 in Rockeville Centre, L. I. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Mr. Campbell began his business career as a paint salesman with Berry Brothers, Inc., Detroit, Mich., in 1917. Until 1935

Thurlow J. Campbell

he served with the Berry concern successively as division manager, superintendent of the eastern branches, assistant general manager, vice-president and as president and director.

In October, 1935, he became president and director of the Valspar Corporation and its subsidiaries, Valentine & Co., Detroit Graphite Company, Con-Ferro Paint & Varnish Company, Valspar Corporation, Ltd., and Edward Smith & Co. Mr. Campbell resigned as president of Valspar last year, but remained active with the company as chairman of the board of directors, which post he held at his death.

A former president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, he was a member of the executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Dr. William D. Harkins

Dr. William D. Harkins, nuclear scientist who formulated the basic reaction behind the hydrogen bomb thirty-five years ago, died March 7 in Chicago. He was seventy-seven.

Dr. Harkins was professor emeritus of chemistry at the University of Chicago. In 1915 he presented the basic concept that hydrogen could be transformed to helium and liberate energy, the idea behind the hydrogen bomb.

In addition to his work on nuclear chemistry, Dr. Harkins was a government consultant on the chemistry of rubber manufacture and a pioneer in the study of the distribution of chemical elements throughout the universe. Winner of the Willard Gibbs Medal in 1928, he was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and a former officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Chemical Society.

Irving J. Seskis

Irving J. Seskis, vice-president of Schenley Industries, Inc., and president of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., died March 5 in New Orleans, La. He was fifty-two years old.

During the war years, Mr. Seskis headed Schenley Industries' industrial alcohol program. He also directed the company's activities in the mass production of penicillin, which led to the formation of Schenley Laboratories as the company's pharmaceutical subsidiary.

Before joining Schenley Industries, Mr. Seskis was an executive of the Dunbar Molasses Corporation, the United States Tank Ship Corporation, the United Molasses Company, Ltd., and the Oldetyme Distillers Corporation. He became vice-president and director of Schenley Industries in 1940.

Carl L. Ausserer, president of the Lebanon Chemical Company, New York, died March 5 in that city. He was sixty-four.

Ray H. Davenport, an employee of the American Car & Foundry Company from 1910 to 1936 and inventor of numerous devices for the improvement of tankcars, died March 1 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was seventy-seven years old.

Dr. Henry S. Graves, retired dean of the Yale forestry school and former chief of the United States Forestry Service, died March 7 in Brattleboro, Vt. He was eighty.

Ernest Murphy, former president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, died March 4 in Wilton, Conn. His age was sixty-seven.

Martin F. Schultes, vice-president of the Hewitt Soap Company, New York, died March 6 at Naples, Fla. He was sixty-four years of age. Mr. Schultes was a founder of BIMS.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Price movements in this market were confined to imported cresylic acid and imported crude naphthalene. The consequent price advances were the result of higher price demands at foreign sources which were not interested in the price ceiling controls imposed on American importers, but only in what the traffic would bear. Consequently, the price squeeze was on, and some importers were virtually forced out of the market. Price advances amounted to ½ cent per pound on crude naphthalene and 5 cents per gallon on cresylic acid.

Some importers who were fortunate enough to have done some small drum lot business during the base period at levels as high as $1.55 on acid and 8 cents on naphthalene could still do business at a profit under such ceilings in the face of high priced foreign materials, but even here the price squeeze from abroad in new negotiations was beginning to hurt.

While virtually everything but creosote was tight, the industry was not only hampered by material shortages but also by drum shortages. By reason of the scarcity of steel drums, most items which had heretofore been sold in non-returnable drums were currently moving at the same price levels, but in drums carrying a $10 deposit for its return. In most instances the producers, upon return of the drum, credited the customer with his $10 deposit. Some producers, however, if the customer returned the drum in good usable condition, allowed an additional credit of $2 per drum. While this had the net effect, for all practical purposes, of reducing the customer's overall costs on the material, it was not a price reduction on the contents of the drum because the producer was actually buying back the drum from the customer for $2. There were still other producers who required no deposit on non-returnable drum shipments, but offered to buy back the drum at a flat price of around $2 to $2.50 per drum, under threat that refusal to sell the drum back at that price involved the possibility that future shipments to that account would not likely be forthcoming, or would be long delayed.

Steel operations for the week ended March 10 were at the rate of 101.0 percent of theoretical capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to the production of 2,019,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,995,000 tons the previous week, and 1,401,100 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Domestic output was maintained at the varying price structure adopted in the industry some months ago. Costs of production were high, and in late 1950 some producers had moved to offset these higher costs, while at least one large producer held to former schedules. The price freeze came along, and so far as ceiling prices were concerned, froze the schedules of various producers at levels in effect during the base period of December 19 through January 25. The result was the establishment of ceiling prices which varied by 5 cents per gallon f.o.b. works at some shipping points.

Because costs remained high and tend to increase rather than decrease, plus the fact that the supply position of benzol was so critically short that the market was characterized by the virtual absence of competitive influences, there was to date no tendency of any producer to rollback his price schedules at any shipping point to bring his quotations in line with competitive lower ceiling schedules that might prevail at that point.

Consequently, tankcar quotations, f.o.b. works, in the Birmingham, Chicago, Cleveland, and Pittsburg districts was quoted, depending upon the producer, at 30 to 35 cents per gallon. At Lorain and Geneva prices were listed at 30 cents per gallon. At Johnstown, Minaqua, Terre Haute, and Youngstown, prices stood at 35 cents per gallon. Meanwhile, price schedules prevailing at Bethlehem, Lackawanna, Lone Star, Philadelphia, Sparrows Point, Syracuse, and Wyandotte were firm at 37 cents per gallon.

Creosote—The price structure on this item remained at ceiling levels, and the demand picture was one which indicated that there would be insufficient easing over the coming months to cause any weakening of the ceiling price structure, competitively. Some producers were in rather a sold-up position, while others were said to be in a comfortable to easy supply position with stocks in good balance, but not showing any tendency to back up.

Cresol—The natural materials made by coaltar distillation processes were in an acutely scarce supply position. Price schedules currently prevailing at ceiling levels on USP quality cresol in tankcars was quoted at 15½ cents per pound, in drum carlots at 16.8 cents per pound and in less than carlot drum quantities at 17.1 cents per pound. These drum prices refer to material shipped in, and were established upon non-returnable drums.

Actually, by virtue of the severe drum shortage, some producers who were previously selling strictly on a non-returnable drum basis, are now requiring a drum deposit of around $10. With some suppliers, if the drum is returned in usable condition, the customer in addition to receiving credit of $2, which means that the supplier is actually buying the drum back from the customer for $2. In cases where this is done, this does not represent a price reduction on the material sold in carlots at 16.8 cents or less carlots at 17.1 cents, even though it does have the effect of reducing the customer's net costs.

However, most companies who had formerly been selling on a non-returnable drum basis are now requiring the $10 drum deposit, but making no allowance for the returned drum in good usable condition.

For several years, of course, while the rest of the industry sold material on a non-returnable drum basis, one coaltar distiller continued to sell only in returnable drums, USP material being currently quoted at 16½ cents per pound in drum carlots and 17 cents in less than carlot drum quantities.

Everything said above with respect to USP cresol drum prices likewise applied to the various technical grades at their somewhat lower price levels. The situation with respect to drum pricing discussed above, also applied to other basic coaltar materials such as cresylic acid, phenol, and others.

Cresylic Acid—Shipments were not only hampered by a critical scarcity of acid, but also by the drum shortage. The latter was so severe that producers were shipping drums on a returnable basis, usually under a $10 deposit. Imported acid was tight, but not as acutely so as was domestic, primarily because of its higher boiling range requirements. Petroleum cresylics were, in most cases but not all, in a sold-up position. In relation to coaltar acids, petroleum cresylics had the advantage of a better supply position and very considerably lower price structure. However, their end uses were limited. Consumers, faced with the extreme shortage of coaltar acids, were in some end uses able to extend their limited coaltar acid supplies by blending in some petroleum acids.

An unhappy situation prevailed in the imported cresylic acid market, with respect to ceiling prices. Some importers were being seriously squeezed pricewise, and some squeezed entirely out of the market. Ceilings varied with different importers, some getting caught with ceilings as low as $1.35 per gallon, and others in the more comfortable position of having ceil-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, cresylic, imported, 5c. per gal.
Naphthalene, crude, imported, ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 10, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	107.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

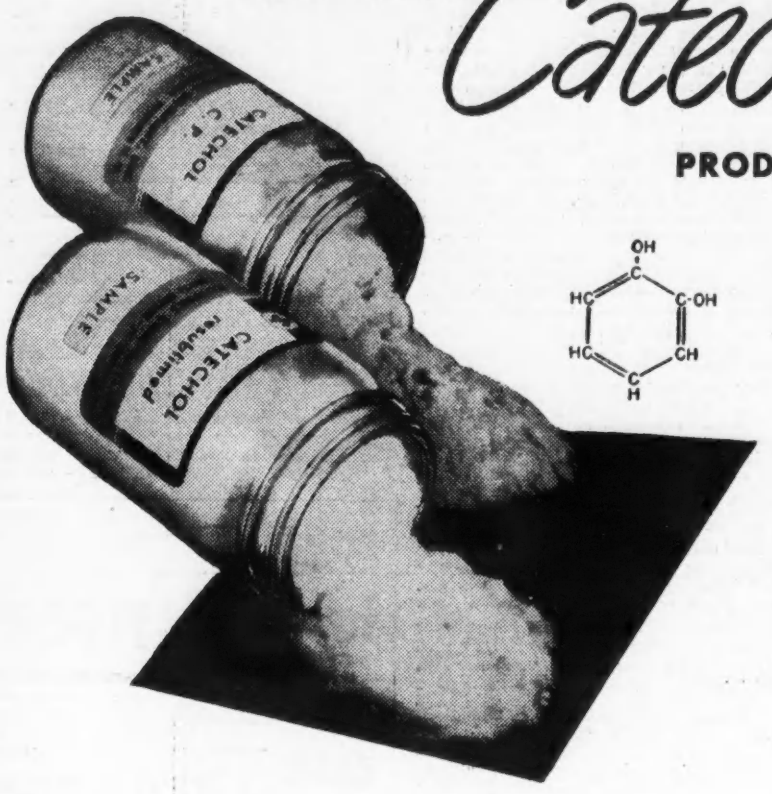
Total estimate of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended March 10 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	984 378
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,981,257
Benzol	gals.	3,317,219
Coaltar	gals.	15,102,785
Creosote oil	gals.	606,803
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2 033,151
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	21 272
Toluol	gals.	647,035
Xylol	gals.	161,815

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS *Catechol* (PYROCATECHOL)

PRODUCED COMMERCIALLY IN 2 GRADES



● Koppers Chemical Division makes this industrially important chemical in two commercial grades—C.P., with a minimum purity of 99.0%, and Resublimed, with a minimum purity of 99.6%.

Catechol currently has a wide range of important applications—in preparation of dyestuffs and medicinals, in photography as an oxygen-removal agent, in specialty inks and in the production of antioxidants for rubber and lubricating oils.

Resublimed Catechol is largely used for medicinal, pharmaceutical and photographic purposes, while the C.P. grade is usually suitable for most other chemical manufacturing and processing.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION—write for your copy of Bulletin OP-3-12. It contains full details on the properties, uses and reactions of Catechol.

Though supplies are at present limited by the emergency demand, many known possibilities of Catechol make it a most interesting chemical for further study in your own laboratories.

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Chemical Division
Dept. OP-3-12, Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

KOPPERS

ings up around $1.55 per gallon by virtue of their having sold, during the base period, small drum lots of acid at figures of $1.50 to $1.55. Foreign sources, not interested in American price control but only in how much the traffic will bear, have continued to boost their prices, and most acid now has to be bought at prices of $1.40 to $1.50 per gallon, for resale. Under current heavy handling, shipping, and insurance charges, the importer can hardly net a profit on a nickel per gallon gross—accordingly, the price squeeze was on. Some importers caught with the lower ceilings simply stopped handling the acid. Others, switching to their small lot price schedules during the base period, were still able to do business, but at reduced profit margins. All this made the market in a tighter supply position.

Naphthalene—Crude naphthalene was tight and getting tighter, not that there was any less domestic output, but because of reduced imports which appeared likely to fall off sharply during the second half of the year. Prices on imported naphthalene advanced ½c. per pound, the current market on hot pressed running around 7c. to 8c. per pound in actual trading. There was a need for naphthalene in increasing amounts abroad, and especially on the continent for the manufacture of phthalic anhydride, dyestuffs, and other uses. Foreign concerns found it more practical to manufacture naphthalene derivatives and sell them, than to manufacture the naphthalene only and sell it even at current prices.

In addition to this attitude on the part of foreign chemical firms, there was a growing trend on the part of foreign governments to put crude naphthalene exports on a licensing basis, which was almost as effective as an embargo, because of the strictness of regulations. Hence there was a distinct possibility that imported crude naphthalene would soon be much more scarce, and well above 8c. All this made for a tighter American supply position on naphthalene, and on such industrially important derivatives as phthalic anhydride.

Phenol—The synthetic resin, plastics, and adhesive industries continued to operate under serious restraint induced by the severe scarcity of phenol and its alkyl substituted compounds. While more phenol was being turned out in the last twelve months than in the preceding twelve, the demand for phenolic derivatives had expanded much faster than the increased output. Prospects for the months immediately ahead, barring the sudden settlement of the Korean problem, were bleak indeed. Military and other high priority enduses were claiming more and more of the available benzol, leaving less for the production of phenol. Percentagewise, natural phenol was a relatively small portion of the overall phenol output, so that when synthetic output becomes curtailed in any large amount, the market as a whole is correspondingly hurt.

Pyridin—Pharmaceutical demand primarily, and other end uses, continued to add up to a demand that was well in excess of available supply. Prices held to their ceiling levels, and no spot material was available.

Toluol—The continuing heavy demand for the various solvent and diluent end uses of toluol in the protective coatings and industrial finishes application industries, combined with an increasing heavy demand for chemical intermediate end use in the manufacture of civilian and military chemical items from explosives to gasoline enrichment bore heavily upon the supply position. Toluol was tight, and so long as current planned plant production facilities are not completed, the market was expected to remain tight. Most new plant capacity was expected to come from the direction of the petroleum industry, rather than the coaltar chemical industry. This was so because the new plants being built to produce toluol and other petroleum aromatics were a direct construction for this purpose, whereas increased toluol output from the coaltar industry would be the indirect result of expanded steel production and coking operations.

Intermediates

Cresidene—The supply position of paracresidene was quite tight. Most producers were able to take care of established accounts only, and appeared to be in a sold-up position a year ahead. Prices were firm at $2.64 per pound in barrels.

Metacresol—Synthetic 98 percent material in carlot drum quantities f.o.b. works, remained at its ceiling level of 75 cents per pound, and at 76 cents for less than carlot drum quantities. Demand was heavy against short supplies, although the shortage of the pure synthetic isomer was not as critical by reason of lesser demand,

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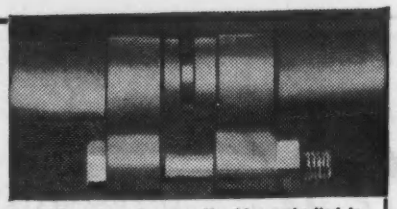

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than was the case with mixed natural isomers.

Paracresol—Synthetic material of 98 percent purity moved under a firm price position of 50 cents per pound in drums on a delivered basis. The supply position, while short by reason of the tight raw material situation, was not so serious as was the supply of coaltar natural mixed isomers. The better availability of the more pure synthetic product, was understandable in view of the big price differential between the two.

Styrene—The output of styrene ran at a very high level, but so much of the production moved directly into military end uses and the synthetic rubber program, that there was far from enough left for the civilian consumer demand via polystyrene and other styrenated chemicals. Some quarters estimated that as much as 80 percent of their production moved under DO rated orders, which left suppliers in a position to furnish their civilian customers with only a fraction of their requirements.

Bids Wanted

Absorbant, 1,520,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8511, April 4.

Barium nitrate, 5,000 pounds, National Bureau of Standards (Washington 25) invitation B-2-2047, March 15.

Butane gas, 14,140 gallons, Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Ga., invitation 51, March 15.

Calcium carbide, 600,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8456 March 23.

Calcium chloride, 630,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8495, March 27.

Calcium hypochlorite, 1,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (New York 25) invitation 95194-R/3, March 28.

Carbon tetrachloride, 33,500 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8499, April 4.

Chloroform, CP, 700 drums, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation, 8454, March 29.

Desiccant, activated, 1,025,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8380, March 27.

Detergent, mechanics hand, 300 gallons, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-370, March 16; dishwashing, 10,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (P.O.B. 5127, Cleveland 1) invitation CL-2534, March 20; liquid type, indefinite quantity, term contract, same (New York 13) invitation NY IB 20400, March 19; painted surface, 50,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8510, April 2.

Hydrochloric acid, 48,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8442, March 30.

Hydrogen peroxide, 4,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8484, March 28.

Linseed oil, boiled, 15,600 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) schedule 9968, March 14; 13,346 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12403, March 21.

Lithographic varnish, #00, 62,000 pounds, samples March 19, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-377, April 3; various, 515,000 pounds, samples March 19, schedule 3, April 3.

Naphthalene, 1,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12272, March 19.

Nitric acid, 46,200 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8503, April 5.

Nitrocellulose, 79,000 pounds, C.O., Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., invitation 414, March 19.

Oxygen and acetylene gas, as required, April 1 through September 30, 1951, Federal Supply Service (Seattle 4, WWash.) invitation 5-2582-1, March 15.

Paint & allied products: spar varnish, 4,616 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,994, March 20; enamel, various, approx. 147,437 gallons, same, invitation B-53,993, March 19; enamel, 8,391 gallons lacquer, approx. 1,989 gallons, varnish, 3,500 gallons, Panama Canal Purchasing Office (Washington 25) schedule 9968, March 14; paint, various, 12,920 gallons, cold water, 600 pounds, primer, 1,000 gallons, same, schedule 9969, March 15; paint, resin base emulsion, 2,915 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5G-95066-R, March 13; enamel, oleoresinous, 660 gallons, same (New York 13) invitation NY-2H-28416, March 19; enamel, 5,100 gallons, paint, various, 22,850 gallons, same (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12403, March 21.

Paradichlorobenzene, 137,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8500, April 5; disinfectant, 3,000 pounds, same, invitation 8509, April 2.

Pigments: dry, aluminum powder, 6,000 pounds, burnt sienna, 1,000 pounds, burnt umber, 1,000 pounds, vermilion para red, 200 pounds, litharge, 500 pounds; in oil, 5,000 pounds (burnt sienna, umber, raw and burnt), bone black, 120 pounds, chrome yellow, 1,500 pounds, paste, yellow iron oxide, 1,000 pounds, yellow ochre, 1,000 pounds, iron blue, 80 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Office (Washington 25) schedule 9969, March 15; white lead in oil, 17,500 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12403, March 21.

Shellac, orange flake, 2,500 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Office (Washington 25) schedule 9968, March 14.

Soda ash, 35,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12261, March 20.

Starch, laundry, 7,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12268, March 20.

Steam cleaning compound, 183,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8444, April 3.

Tetrachlorethylene, 12,540 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8514, March 29.

Trisodium phosphate, 20,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12263, March 20.

Wax, 15,000 pounds, Purchase Section, Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia 12, invitation Ships-1768, March 20.

Zinc graining crystals, lithographic, #00, 4,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-367, March 16.

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corn
potato
wheat
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egg albumen and yolk

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Higher prices for myrobalans, valonia, edible egg albumen and Chinese egg yolk featured textile and leather chemicals market last week, advancing the index 7.1 points.

Demand was active for most materials and quotations were unchanged and firm. Trading in the chemical group was affected by the light supplies.

Sizing materials were in steady call for delivery against former contracts while new business was reported moderate. Corn dextrin and starch moved in good volume for prompt requirements and were firm at recently revised prices. Offers of potato starch from Maine were scarce, but were freer from Idaho. Tapioca flour continued strong with the higher cost of better grades for replacement.

Increased cost of eggs and bad weather have delayed the start of new production in the West, resulting in scarcity of supplies and higher prices for albumen and yolk.

Trading in tanning materials has continued slow. Myrobalans and valonia were advanced at primary sources for shipment. Sales of quebracho extract for export from the Argentine were still suspended, holding up a large volume of business from tanners. Wattle bark and extract were in active demand, but trading was affected by scarcity of stocks at African producing points.

Specific price ceilings were set on raw cotton by the Office of Price Stabilization effective March 3. The basic ceiling was announced at 45.76c. per pound, on white and extra white middling 15-16-inch in area one, comprising a group of counties in the Carolinas. The regulation also provides prices for other grades, staples and locations. A ceiling price of 45.39 cents also was set for trading in cotton futures, which had been suspended during the past five weeks.

No purchases of untanned domestic cattle hides, calf and kip skins may be made without permission from the National Production Agency, according to amended order M-35, announced March 1. The amended order replaces entirely the original directive issued February 5, which temporarily suspended all sales and deliveries of these skins.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, flake, 9c. per lb.
yolk, China, 6c. per lb.
Myrobalans, J1's, $7 per ton.
crushed, $9 per ton.
J2's, $5 per ton.
Tapioca flour, high grade, ¼c. per lb.
Valonia, beards, $5 per ton.
cups, $3 per ton.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 10, 1950
306.1	299.0	279.9	225.1	246.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Steady volume was reported absorbed by consumers for prompt requirements. Prices unchanged and firm.

Bichromates—There was no noticeable improvement in the tight supply condition of all bichromates. Production was readily taken against current contracts. Prices were strong at prevailing levels.

Sodium Acetate—Conditions in this market were unchanged and strong. Demand was active and kept stocks at low levels. Quotations were well held at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Consuming demand continued keen, absorbing the current production. Producers were sold ahead and deliveries were confined only to regular customers. Prices were without change and firm.

Sulphonated Oils—Trading was reported slow, being confined to small lots for immediate needs. Market was firm—reflecting the high cost of basic oils and fats.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—This market continued in a strong position. Demand for both albumin blood and dried soluble blood was in excess of supplies and moved steadily against current orders. Quotations were unchanged and firm.

Corn Dextrin—Production was sold ahead, and deliveries were allotted to regular customers. Market was strong at the recent revised quotations.

Corn Starch—Deliveries of thin boiled grades were reported several weeks behind schedule owing to sold up production. Other grades were available for prompt requirements. Prices were firm at the revised schedule announced the week previous.

Egg Albumen — Increased production cost and limited stocks further strengthened this market last week. Edible flake was scarce and advanced to $1.95 to $1.97 per pound, depending upon quantity and powdered to $1.99 to $2.01. Some sellers have temporarily withdrawn from the market. Technical also was strong and scarce and quoted nominally at 93c. to 95c. per pound, as to quantity. Liquid egg production during January totaled 23,489,000 pounds compared with 43,992,000 in January last year and 1945-49 average of 24,448,000 pounds, according to Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The quantities used for immediate consumption, drying and freezing were all smaller than a year ago. Dried egg production during January amounted to 1,681,000 pounds compared with 3,345,000 pounds during January last year. Production consisted of 1,535,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 118,000 pounds of dried albumen and 28,000 pounds of dried yolk. During January last year production consisted of 2,862,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 265,000 pounds of dried albumen and 218,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Egg Yolk—High cost of production kept this material strong. Domestic yolk was in moderate demand and was sold at $1.30 to $1.32 per pound, according to quantity. Production of yolk was small in January, amounting to 28,000 pounds, compared with 218,000 pounds, January, last year. Prices of Chinese yolk were higher and lifted to $1.06 to $1.08 per pound, duty paid, spot according to quantity. Stocks here have been materially reduced.

Potato Starch — Steady consuming demand was noted for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and firm. Tight supply situation prevailed in Maine, with offers from grinders practically nil for prompt and forward shipment, while Idaho starch was in better supply. Consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities against former contracts. Carlots were unchanged at 5¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine, and 5½c., Idaho mills. Supplies on spot were unchanged at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—Higher cost for shipment has practically priced this material from the market. Based on the increased cost of replacements, prices for spot delivery would range from 9¾c. to 10½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quality and quantity.

Tapioca Flour — Firmness at primary markets was reflected locally and prices for top and medium grades were stronger. Offers for shipment from Brazil were scarce, especially of the better grades. Brazilian high grade was quoted at 8¼c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity and quality; mediums, 7½c. to 8c., and low, 7c. to 7¼c.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Active demand and limited supplies kept this market in a strong position. Production has been reduced by the scarcity of logs and supply of extract was scarce. Prices were unchanged and strong.

Cutch—This market wa- firmer, and the price of Borneo cutch extract 55 percent tannin was advanced to 7½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra, effective April 1. Consuming inquiry was reported active for replacements.

Myrobalans—Offers for shipment were lifted sharply last week. J 1's were boosted to $60 to $62 per ton, exdock and R 1's to $61 to $62, same basis. J 2's were scarce and also higher at $50 per ton, same basis. Buying interest was reported slow.

Quebracho Extract—Trading continued at a standstill due to the suspension of offers for shipment from the Argentine, which has been in effect during the past five weeks. Consuming inquiry was active for prompt and forward delivery.

Valonia — The Turkish market was stronger, and shipments of cups and beards were advanced $3 to $5 per ton. Beards were raised to $95 per ton, exdock, and cups to $68, same basis. Trading was inactive.

Wattle—Scarcity of stocks at African producing points continued to affect business. Demand for replacements was active and unsatisfied. Prices were unchanged and strong.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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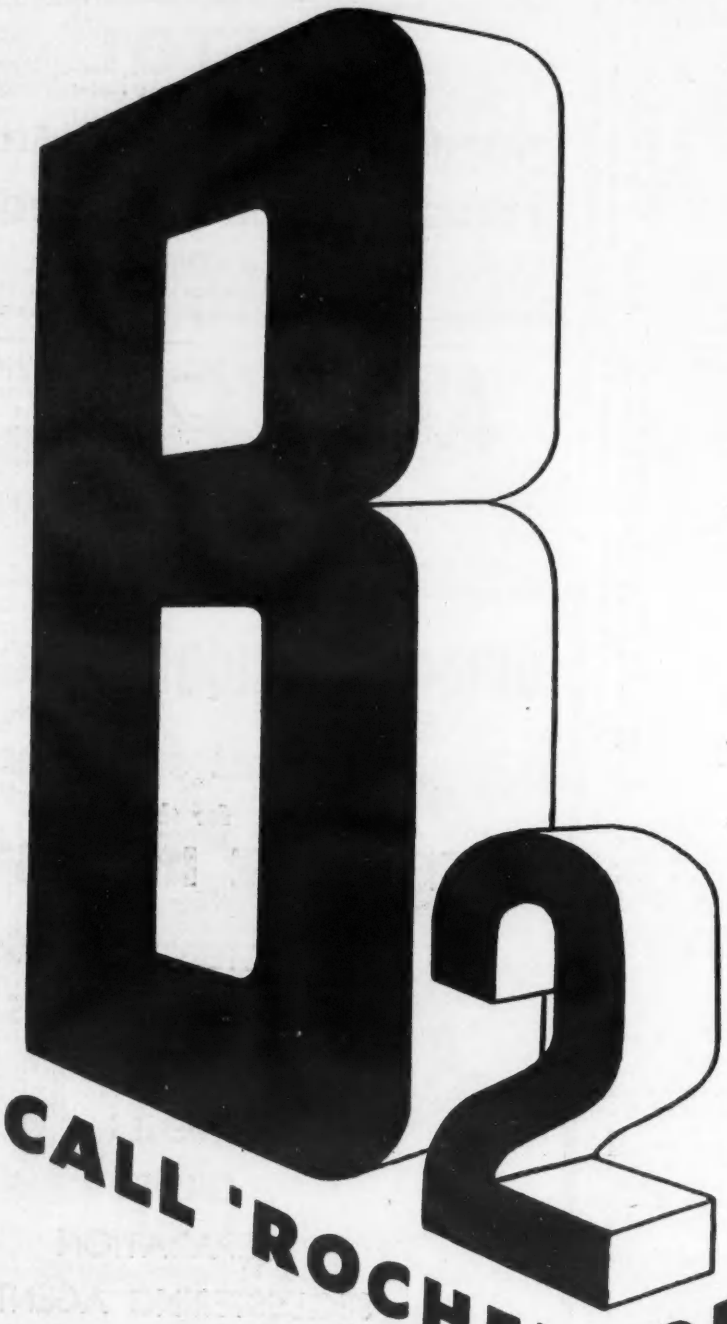

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Aside from a rise of 1 cent per pound in cocoa butter during week, price movements in this market were all downward. Menthol continued to weaken in the softening trend which has characterized the market over recent weeks as a result of the absence of trading. Argols which the previous week were in somewhat of a state of flux pricewise, settled down last week to a more firm price position. A reduction in price was effected in some quarters on certain of the hormones such as progesterone, testosterone, and their derivatives.

For all large volume organic chemicals there seemed to be no end to the heavy demand which ran far ahead of the previous year, despite the peak outputs of 1950. Some quarters expressed the feeling that the industrial activity of the consuming industries had not grown to the same extent as the increased demand, and that much of the apparently excess demand was for inventory purposes all along the line.

The critical scarcity of chlorine led to serious shortages of chlorinated organic compounds such as trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene. Glycols were all quite tight, which was characteristic of polyhydric alcohols in general.

Camphor held to price schedules established at the year-end on both technical and USP materials. The vitamins were all in relatively free supply, while the major antibiotics were quite tight with shipments running behind schedule. There was no real shortage of thioglycollic acid and its ammonium salt, which moved in a steady market under a firm price position. Esters and ketones were still quite short, with shipments hampered by the scarcity of drums, and drum shipments were essentially on a returnable basis as a result.

Acetanilide—The demand for technical material for chemical intermediate end use was reportedly holding up well, but the pharmaceutical demand for USP material was unchanged from the very slow position which has characterized the latter market for many months. The combined technical and USP output for the month of December was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 654,205 pounds, bringing the preliminary total production figure for 1950 to 5,159,997 pounds.

Acetone—The sustained heavy demand for this item kept the market in a continual condition of scarcity. Prices were steady at the ceiling level of 8½c. per pound. The preliminary production figure, subject to later revision, on the total 1951 output of acetone was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 481,668,563 pounds, including the 48,050,691 pounds turned out in December.

Alcohol — The RFC office of rubber reserve was reported to have contracted for all its known alcohol requirements for its calendar 1951 synthetic rubber program. These contracts were sold to include 20,000,000 wine gallons of alcohol from domestic production. Prices were firm and unchanged, ranging on pure from 89½c. to 91½c. per gallon in tankcars, depending upon the producer. Supplies, overall, were critically short, although demand had subsided somewhat in the shellac and protective coatings industries, according to some sources.

Ammonium Thioglycollate — The current ceiling prices on refined ranged from $1.70 to $1.96 per pound, in carboys, 100% basis. The wide spread in prices was due to the fact that some producers raised their prices six cents during the base period while others held the line. Demand was strong with suppliers holding their own with all orders being promptly accommodated. The commercial grade of this salt remained at $1.60 per pound, same basis.

Amyl Acetate—The combined output of 90 percent normal and isoamyl acetate in December was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 210,853 pounds. This brought the preliminary production for the year to 3,699,633 pounds.

Argols—It was possible last week to bring a degree of certainty to prices on argols; in the previous trading period, the best that could be done was to quote $40 per 100 kilos on a nominal basis. Last week, authority was behind a price of $35 per 100 kilos and the market was described as being very firm.

Aspirin — The supply position of this analgesic remained on the short side, but was not considered critical. The production for December was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 766,424 pounds, bringing the preliminary total production figure for the year to 10,770,610 pounds. Prices maintained their current ceiling levels.

Butyl Alcohol—Tariff Commission reports indicated the preliminary estimate of the 1950 production of normal primary butyl alcohol as amounting to 147,326,499 pounds, including the December production of 15,244,516 pounds. Supplies were still very short of the overall demand. Drums for shipment of the alcohol were very scarce. Prices on fermentation material varied from 28c. to 35c. per pound, tankcars, depending upon the producer.

Castor Oil—Oil prices were unchanged. There was a slight movement in the bean market this past week as the nominal price of castor beans advanced $15 to a price of approximately $290 per long ton.

Since foreign sources of consumption were willing to meet the advanced prices more readily than the American market, a greater volume of beans was being diverted to these sources.

Imports of beans last week amounted to 25,970 bags equivalent to 3,895,500 pounds as compared with the 27,612 bags, or 4,1414,400 pounds brought in the previous week, and the 61,679 bags or 9,251,850 pounds imported during the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports this year amounted to 307,752 bags equivalent to 46,162,800 pounds, as compared with the 306,020 bags or 45,903 pounds which arrived during the corresponding period of 1950.

Cocoa Butter—Prices were around 80c. per pound most of the time last week but the market showed its usual tendency toward fluctuation in company with the shifting in prices paid for cocoa beans.

Codliver Oil—For the time being, maintenance of prices at the level last reached by an advance abroad is likely to be the general rule. It is still far too early in the new fishing season to get a reasonably accurate sight on how large or small the cod catch may be. Within a not too remote period of time, official reports with respect to fishing and oil production are expected to be obtained from abroad. Meanwhile, the months of lowered consumption spread ahead but the carryover of 1950 crop oil into the dull season is reported as being very small.

Crude Iodine—Imports of Chilean crude iodine continued at a steady rate with the price holding at the ceiling level. The demand has been intensified steadily since the beginning of the Korean crisis, but not proportionately as much as with many other commodities necessary for the defense program. Despite the increasing expansion of our defense organization, the industry considers itself capable of coping with any demands made upon it in the foreseeable future. The current price is quoted at $1.70 per pound in kegs on the Chilean product.

Ethyl Ether—The combined output of technical and USP ether was reported by the Tariff Commission for December as 3,448,525 pounds. This brought the preliminary total 1950 production figure, subject to later revision, to 37,332,438 pounds. Prices were unchanged from levels which the market assumed at the year end.

Ethyleneglycol—The market remained critically tight under sustained heavy demand which exceeded the production capacity of the industry, causing a continued backlog of orders. The Tariff Commission reported the December production as 50,691,964 pounds, bringing the preliminary production figure for 1950 to 510,522,444 pounds.

Formaldehyde—Supplies were in an extreme shortage with demand running very heavy. The slight improvement noted in the methanol situation was not sufficient to bring any material relief to the formaldehyde shortage. Prices were unchanged from levels established in December. The

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Argols, $5 per 100 kilos.
Menthol, 40c. per lb.
Progesterone, 45c. per gm.
Testosterone, 25c. per gm.
Propionate, 25c. per gm.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 10, 1950
270.5	271.7	274.0	255.8	251.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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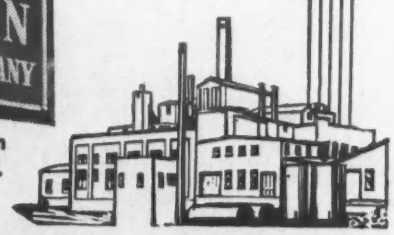

Tariff Commission reported December output at 71,119,798 pounds on a 37 percent weight basis, bringing the preliminary production figure for 1950 to 783,939,988 pounds.

Gelatine, Silver Label — Trading continued quiet last week and buying was confined to small lots for immediate needs. The current price quoted was $1.25 per pound in cases.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Prices were firm at ceiling levels, while demand exceeded the supply, causing a backlog of orders. Production in December was reported as amounting to 1,501,925 pounds, bringing the total for four months, September through December, to 6,369,676 pounds.

Hypophosphites — The hypophosphites, sodium, potassium and calcium, continued in tight supply with prices unchanged from the levels which have prevailed in the market in recent weeks.

Reliable sources expect an increasing demand as the defense program gathers momentum. Deliveries to contract customers were running approximately one month behind schedule, due to a considerable backlog of orders.

Menthol—The market continued to soften in price and some 3,000 pounds of slow-moving menthol were held in a quarter where about $13 per pound, and probably a shade less, duty paid, could be done. But very little consumer interest existed at any price and the market still was, to a substantial degree a nominal affair. Not until normal buying and selling reappears locally will it be possible to quote a price which can be considered to be "the market." The market ranged $13 to $13.40 per pound on said nominal basis.

Methanol—The curtailed production output which threw the market as a whole into a critical supply position some months ago by reason of natural gas shortages at certain points in the West, was somewhat improved by reason of an improved gas supply position. However, the improvement was not reflected in any major easing of the methanol supply position, which remained still very tight. Prices were firm and unchanged from levels established in December, and which were in effect at the time of the price freeze.

Synthetic methanol production was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting in December to 97,081,229 pounds, bringing the preliminary production figure, subject to later revision, for 1950 to 899,950,191 pounds.

Milk Powder—As was the case in recent weeks, prices on whole milk powder were unchanged this past week. Skimmed milk powder was in relatively lighter demand, with offerings increased in most instances. Spray process material was offered at 14¼c. to 15¾c. per pound, while prices for roller dried powder ranged from 12¾c. to 14¾c. per pound.

Total holdings of non-fat dry milk solids in the hands of the United States Department of Agriculture on January 31, 1951, were about 235,000,000 pounds. This figure represented total stocks on hand on that date and was subject to reduction by commitments for sale.

USDA purchases of spray dried skim milk powder for the period Feb. 21 to March 1 amounted to 120,150 pounds, which brings the total amount of this material purchased this year to 797,400 pounds. Added to this was the purchase of 36,600 pounds of roller dried powder, giving a total of 834,000 pounds for this year.

The CCC announced that it had for sale a total of 50 million pounds of non-fat dry milk solids available during the month of March. This material was quoted at 14c. per pound for spray processed material and 12c. per pound for the roller material for domestic sale only. These prices were f.o.b. location of stock in any state. This same material was available for sale to commercial exporters at 12½c. for the spray material and 10½c. for the roller process, same basis.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced that arrangements have been completed to sell approximately 26,500,000 pounds of Government-owned nonfat dry milk solids to the Japanese government for use chiefly in school lunch and child feeding programs.

The supplies involved in the sale were acquired under the 1949-50 price support program for manufacturing milk. The announced sale brings to 76,500,000 pounds

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the total supplies of nonfat dry milk powder sold to the Japanese government from price support holdings.

Molasses—Prices remained unchanged, and supplies were scarce. Final figures on the Louisiana crop indicated 32,500,000 gallons of blackstrap produced, which was equivalent to 35,200,000 gallons on an 80-degree Brix basis. In addition, some 1,100,000 gallons of high test molasses was produced from frozen sugarcane.

Penicillin—Demand for the salts of this antibiotic was heavy and producers were operating against a large backlog of orders. The price structure at the bulk level remained unchanged. Production was reported by the Tariff Commission as mounting in December to 21,594,626 million Oxford units, bringing the preliminary total 1950 production figure to 222,305,329 million Oxford units.

Pentaerythritol—The scarcity of formaldehyde was reflected in a tight market position for the mixed isomers of pentaerythritol. On top of this was a growing heavy demand by reason of the expanded use of resins made with pentaerythritol, and the overall shortage of polyhydric alcohols such as glycerin and the glycols.

The Tariff Commission reported December output at 2,925,029 pounds, bringing the preliminary production figure for the last four months of the year to 12,628,654 pounds.

Tartaric Acid, Tartrates—All within this group continued to be in strong but also poorly stocked position. Price strength prevailed because of the cost of raw materials—last week quoted firmly at $35 per 100 kilos. Low estate for prompt delivery supplies was still the result of a demand heavier than current output of domestic producers can meet promptly. However, it was said last week that the French embargo on exports of argols has been eased in some degree, and it was also indicated that foreign producers of tartrates were eager to expand their shipments to the United States. However viewed, the situation was one of substantial strength.

Thioglycollic Acid—Demand was strong with supplies becoming tighter. Current prices for the refined grade ranged from $1.60 to $1.86 per pound, in carboys, 100 percent basis. The wide variation in prices was attributed to the fact that some major producers raised their prices during the base period, while others did not.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period March 2 to 8 were the following:—

To Belgium-Luxemburg — $300,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils and $500,000 for chemicals from the United States; $1,000,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To French North Africa—$800,000 for tinplate and $835,000 for petroleum from the United States; $85,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To Norway—$3,200,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To United Kingdom—$5,880,000 for copper from the United States and Canada; $4,000,000 for petroleum from Latin America, and $2,500,000 for petroleum from Latin America and the Middle East.

Flint, Eaton & Co. Opens New Western Division

Flint, Eaton & Co., Decatur, Ill., has started operation of a new western division, with headquarters at 112 Pomona avenue, Brea, Calif. According to J. K. Flint, vice-president and director of sales, the western division will include a sales office and shipping warehouse.

The division will serve the states of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona and Utah. George Pitcher, who has been with the company for several years in Phoenix, Ariz., is in charge of the new division. Future plans of the company call for the establishment of an eastern division, Mr. Flint said.

Arner Names Harlow

The Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has appointed J. William Harlow to head the new analytical laboratory of the company's Canadian plant in Fort Erie, Ontario. The laboratory is scheduled to open on or about March 15. Mr. Harlow, formerly associated with Merck & Co. in Montreal, joined the Arner organization last July.

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San Francisco U. Develops Synthetic Xanthuretic Acid

Culminating an eighteen-month research project at the University of San Francisco, Dr. Arthur Furst, an associate professor at the university, has become the first American scientist to produce xanthuretic acid synthetically. The rare chemical compound, formerly costing $300,000 a pound, was successfully manufactured in the USF laboratories at an approximate cost of $450 a pound.

Limited success in manufacturing the material was achieved by Italian scientists two years ago, but their methods were so complex that only skilled medical technicians could carry out their experiment. The USF method, however, is said to be extremely simple, thus making xanthuretic acid available for the first time in mass quantity and at a reasonable cost. Availability of the compound is expected to open up new investigative work into the causes of certain vitamin B deficiency diseases.

Gifts of synthetic xanthuretic acid have already been made to the division of tropical diseases of the National Health Institute, Bethesda, Md.; the American Meat Institute, Chicago, which will use the material for a new series of nutritional studies; University of Wisconsin medical school; University of Southern California, and the pathology department of the University of California medical school.

Sodium-Ethyl-Mercury Thiosalicylate Available

Medical Chemicals Corporation, Chicago, has begun large-scale production of sodium - ethyl - mercury thiosalicylate. Called "Ethyl-Mer-Thiosalicyl" by the company, the product is said to conform to the New Non-Official Remedy specifications of the American Medical Association, and reportedly contains 49.15 to 49.65 percent mercury in organic combination. The material is offered in tablet form to give one to 1,000 aqueous solutions and in bulk form.

The concern has also begun pilot plant production of aromatic and aliphatic ethylmercury salts. Compared with inorganic compounds of mercury, the series of eighteen new organic compounds of mercury is said to be relatively far less toxic at useful concentrations. The salts are reported to offer powerful protection against bacteria, fungi and mildew.

Mann Fine Chemicals Has dl-Ornithine Hydrochloride

Mann Fine Chemicals, New York, is offering limited quantities of dl-ornithine hydrochloride. The company states that the material assays at better than 99 percent. A full list of specifications of Mann's dl-ornithine hydrochloride can be obtained on request to the concern, 136 Liberty street, New York 6.

Palo-Myers Changes Firm Name

Palo-Myers, Inc., has changed its corporate name to Palo Laboratory Supplies, Inc. No change was made in ownership, personnel or location of the firm.

Schwarz Issues d-Ribose Data

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., has issued a revised bulletin on d-ribose, which contains up-to-date technical information and literature references, including recent work on phosphorylated ribose. The material has been shown to have an important role in cell metabolism, and finds industrial uses in the manufacture of synthetic riboflavin. For the new bulletin (105a) and price information, write directly to Schwarz, 202 East 44th street, New York 17.

Fries & Fries Moves Offices, Labs in East

Fries & Fries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has moved its eastern offices and laboratories to 142 South Long Beach road, Rockville Centre, N. Y. The move was made to acquire larger quarters and a more favorable location to accommodate an expanded research and development program of the company. The new telephone number is Rockville Centre 6-8282-3.

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Tomato Plant Leaves Yield Steroid Hormones

Scientists of the National Institutes of Health, Federal Security Agency, have made it possible through relatively simple chemical procedures to synthesize progesterone, testosterone and other important steroid hormones from leaves of various common tomato plants, Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, has announced.

The discovery was reported in the February issue of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* by Drs. Yoshio Sato and Erich Mosettig of the National Institutes of Health, and Dr. Alfred Katz, visiting research fellow from Switzerland. The authors revealed that just three steps are needed to convert tomatidine into a pregnene derivative—a compound which, in turn, can readily be transformed into progesterone and testosterone.

Tomatidine, a chemical compound derived from the roots and leaves of the tomato plant, was first isolated in 1948 by Dr. Thomas Fontaine and associates at the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture.

Chemical Committee Hears Talk on Socialized Medicine

A meeting of the drug and chemical committee of the New York Young Men's Board of Trade was held on March 6 in the offices of the Monsanto Chemical Company, New York.

The speaker of the evening, Dr. Henry W. Kaessler, a member of the Westchester County Medical Society, discussed the compulsory national health insurance bill which the administration desires to get through congress.

Dr. Kaessler gave a brief history of socialized medicine, which, he pointed out, has been tried in some forty-one different countries without any lasting success. He further related his first-hand observations of the inadequacies of Great Britain's socialized medical program and attributed the recent influenza epidemic in England to a breakdown of medical facilities as a result of this program.

SAACI Thirty Years Old

All this year's functions of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will be tied in with the organization's thirtieth anniversary, which will be marked in September. Extraordinary treatment is being planned for normal association gatherings and additional functions are in the blueprint stage. Paul W. Hiller, of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, SAACI president, has appointed Philip J. LoBue, of the New York firm of that name, chairman of the thirtieth anniversary committee.

Pharmaceutical Products Corp. Changes Name to Natick Pharmacal

Pharmaceutical Products Corporation has changed its name to Natick Pharmacal Laboratories, a division of Natick Industries Corporation. The concern has also moved to a new location at 780 Worcester street, Natick, Mass. The telephone number is 1955.

Volwiler Honored by Indian Ass'n

Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, president of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has been presented with citation for distinguished public service by the Association on American Indian Affairs. Presentation was made at the preview of an exhibition of documentary paintings commissioned by Dr. Volwiler depicting health and medical needs of the Indians.

Trade Briefs

Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., has developed penicillin tablets with triple sulphonamides for oral use when both penicillin and sulphonamide therapy are indicated.

Dr. Ruby B. Worner, of the Department of Agriculture's southern regional research laboratory, has been made a member of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists committee on water resistance of fabrics.

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ETHYL—1 cs, Superintendence Co, Havre
ALOES—53 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Puerto Cabello
24 cs, S B Penick & Co, Port Elizabeth
ALPHAPICOLINE—11 dms, American Union Transport, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—133 cs, Philipp Bros, Rotterdam
CARBONATE—40 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
20 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
CHLORIDE—418 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Antwerp
ANGELICA SEED—10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Antwerp
ANILIN COLORS — 122 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Antwerp
4 dms, A B Caragol, Barcelona
9 dms, Arnold Hoffman, Liverpool
4 dms, Arnold Hoffman, Liverpool
13 dms, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
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ANISEED—600 bgs, Globe Commerce Co, Hamburg
124 bgs, Vera Cruz
268 bgs, Vera Cruz
ANNATTO SEED—63 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Kingston
ANTHRACENE—117 cks, American Union Transport, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY ORE—618 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
1,296 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Antofagasta
427 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
ANTIOXIDANT—4 dm, B F Goodrich Chemical Co, Rotterdam
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BARBASCO ROOT—386 bgs, W H Muller, Callao
BARIUM CARBONATE — 1,000 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Havre
CHLORATE—100 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseilles
CHLORIDE—52 bbls, J Henry Schroder, Antwerp
50 bgs, F A Kent Metal & Chemical Works, Rotterdam
NITRATE—40 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
BASIL LEAVES—20 bls, Van Loan & Co, Marseilles
21 bls, Sembodja Corp, Antwerp
BAUXITE ORE—3,052 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Everton
BEESWAX—35 bgs, H H Pike, Ciudad Trujillo
20 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Santiago
50 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago
31 bgs, M Rothschild, Santiago
63 bls, J P Eberhart, Antwerp
625 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Porto Alegre
25 bgs, H H Pike, Ciudad Trujillo
340 bgs, A V Berner, Rio de Janeiro
170 bgs, E A Bromund, Porto Alegre
71 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Porto Alegre
107 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Porto Alegre
BENZANTHRON—112 cks, D W Hickey, Rotterdam
BENZOIN GUM—96 pks, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
BERYL ORE—400 bgs, Farrell Lines, Cape Town
1,156 bgs, W H Muller, Victoria
BETANAPHTHOL — 83 dms, Fallek Products, Rotterdam
BILE, OX—9 dms, Perry Ryers Co, Copenhagen
BONE—284 bgs, Rogers Mfg Co, Santos
MEAL—2,204 bgs, Wessel Duval, Antwerp
BRUCINE ALKALOID—5 cs, European Chemical Co, London
SULPHATE—5 cs, European Chemical Co, London
5 cs, C L Huisking, Hamburg
CALCIUM LACTATE—45 kgs, Gaillard Schlesinger Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR—100 cs, Irving Trust Co, Keelung
100 cs, Philip Wolfson, Keelung
150 cs, Gaillard Schlesinger, Keelung
OIL—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Yokohama
CANARYSEED—43 bgs, Par Export Import Co, Istanbul
CANDELILLA WAX—1,125 bgs, M Argueso, Tampico
3,315 bgs, G Jimenez, Tampico
CARAWAYSEED—81 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Beirut
400 bgs, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Bieler Import & Export Co, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—44 cs, W E Martin Co, Colombo
70 cs, W E Martin Co, Mangalore
40 cs, K H Landes, Mangalore
CARNAUBA WAX—112 bgs, F B Ross Co, Bahia
56 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bahia
CASEIN—1,500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Hercules Powder Co, Buenos Aires
50 bgs, Borden Co, Rouen
1,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Marks & Coyle, Wellington
2,000 bgs, American British Chemical Supplies, Rotterdam
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—260 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulation, Cochin
122 dms, Jacques Missir, Bombay
128 dms, Berwick Co, Bombay
CASSIA—390 bgs, Rotterdam
100 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hong Kong
300 bls, Knickerbocker Mills, Hong Kong
100 bls, First National of Boston, Hong Kong
100 bls, K H Landes, Hong Kong
300 bls, East India Trading Co, Hong Kong
OIL—2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, London
CASTORBEANS—1,770 bgs, Santos
21,036 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
1,894 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bahia
1,450 bgs, Tunley & Co, Bangkok
OIL—194 dms, Murray Oil Products, Santos
25 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
1,240 dms, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
CELERYSEED—22 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Marseille
CERIUM CHLORIDE—245 dms, Metallo Chemical Corp, Santos
HYDROCHLORIDE—428 dms, Metallo Chemical Corp, Santos
CHARCOAL—1,000 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Co, Colombo
2,500 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading, Colombo
1,957 bgs, Temperley's Hazelhurst, Colombo
660 bgs, Flower City Charcoal Milling Co, Kingston
CHEMICALS—14 cks, D W Hickey, Rotterdam
59 cks, H Sundheimer, Antwerp
200 cks, Enco Chemical Co, Antwerp
38 cks, D W Hickey Fow'd Co, Rotterdam
3 cks, Interchemical Co, Rotterdam
140 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
50 dms, J E Bernard, Rotterdam
22 cs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Genoa
CHILLIES—100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Kobe
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
63 bgs, W E Martin, Port Au Prince
CHROME ORE—11,301 tons, Irving Trust Co
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—62 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, George Luecders, Colombo
QUILLS—200 bls, Volkart Bros, Galle
50 bls, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
30 bls, Chas T Wilson, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Cortes
3 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor, Colombo
27 dms, Holland Colombo Trading, Colombo
29 dms, Volkart Bros, Galle
44 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor, Galle
113 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna Co, Puerto Barrios
CLAY—360 bgs, L A Salomon, Hamburg
COALTAR COLORS—23 dms, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
300 cans, Kaufman & Vinson, Rotterdam
40 cks, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
DYE—35 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
2 cks, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
COCA LEAVES—50 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Tuticorn (this, in the February 5 issue, should have been senna leaves. The error was due to poor legibility of the record consulted).
COCONUT OIL—804 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Manila
419 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—181 dms, Danca Export Import Co, Copenhagen
COLORS—20 dms, T H Deutz, Havre
240 bbls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Antwerp
COLUMBITE ORE—24 bgs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials, Rio de Janeiro
CONDURANGO BARK—91 bgs, Duncan Fox, Paita
COPAL GUM—80 bgs, Winterbourne Co, London
83 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Manila
44 bgs, S Winterbourne, Manila
179 bkts, U S Industrial Chemicals, Tandjong Priok
318 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
129 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
78 bkts, W H Scheel, Tandjong Priok
CORIANDERSEED—334 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
70 bgs, Vera Cruz
CORN OIL—110 dms, Korbro Oil Products, Rotterdam
CORUNDUM ORE—458,130 lbs, Chas Tennant Sons, Lourenco Marques
COTTON LINTERS—17 bls, Philadelphia National Bank, Callao
40 bls, Philadelphia National Bank, Paita
CREAM OF TARTAR—50 bbls, National City Bank, Barcelona
150 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
CRESOL—4 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—190 dms, Antwerp
50 dms, Chematar, Inc, Hamburg
92 dms, Industrial Raw Materials, Rotterdam
125 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
250 dms, Glasgow
CUMINSEED—60 bgs, Kellys America, Liverpool
296 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
69 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Beirut
443 bgs, K A Export Co, Bombay
150 bgs, Z Fran Inc, Bombay
166 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Bombay
DAMMAR GUM—350 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Singapore
700 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
193 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Singapore
395 bgs, S Winterbourne, Singapore
DERRIS POWDER—178 bgs, Callao
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
228 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Rotterdam
DIALKYLPHOSPHORIC ACID—16 carboys, Geary Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
DIETHYLDIPHENYLUREA—50 bbls, Ludwig Bing, Hamburg
DILLSEED—200 bgs, Rotterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—26 bgs, J L Hopkins, Kingston
47 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Kingston
DRUGS—184 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Rotterdam
8 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Genoa
CRUDE—200 pks, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
EARTH COLORS—3 cs, Bluefries Inc, Rotterdam
EPSOM SALT—300 bgs, Purepac Corp, Hamburg
150 bgs, Purepac Corp, Hamburg
ESPARTO WAX—96 bgs, Glasgow
ESSENTIAL OILS—1 dm, van Ameringen Haebler, Port Au Prince
10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
3 dms, Marseille
25 dms, L A Champon, Marseille
2 cs, A Chiris, Marseille
2 cks, A Chiris, Marseille
2 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Marseille
2 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Marseille
1 cs, Tombarel Products Co, Marseille
11 cs, Camilli Albert & Lalove, Marseille
2 cs, Ungerer & Co, Marseille
8 cs, Roure-Dupont, Marseille
7 dms, Bertrand Freres, Marseille
5 cs, Bertrand Freres, Marseille
29 dms, L A Champon, Barcelona
3 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Port Au Prince
112 cs, George Uhe & Co, Marseille
3 cks, George Uhe & Co, Marseille
12 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Marseille
2 cs, U S Rubber Co, Marseille
14 cs, Florasynth Labs, Marseille
FENNELSEED—180 bgs, Keilys America, Hamburg
250 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—5,291 bgs, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
6 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—3,146 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Chimbote
1,425 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
FUEL OIL—1,071,228 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Aruba
94,108 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
203,346 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
100,259 bbls, New England Petroleum, Punta Cardon
20,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL, OX—6 dms, Perry Ryer, Durban
GAMBOGE GUM—20 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Bangkok
GELATIN—100 bgs, M J Corbett, Havre
200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Liverpool
71 bgs, Coignet Chemical Co, Havre
200 bgs, B Young Co, London
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
GINGER—56 bgs, Meer Corp, Kingston
56 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Kingston
156 bgs, C T Wilson, Kingston
129 bgs, Volkart Bros, Kingston
60 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Kingston
100 bgs, K H Landes, Kingston
23 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Kingston
GLUE—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
409 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Montevideo
340 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Gothenburg
STOCK—102 bls, H J Baker & Bros, Buenos Aires
337 bls, Tamoico
126 bls, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
67 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Barranquilla
GLYCERIN, DYNAMITE—111 dms, Arco Co, Liverpool
125 dms, C J Schellings, Liverpool
SYNTHETIC—1 cs, Farber Products Co, Antwerp
GYPSUM, CRUDE—17,269 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HERRING OIL—107 dms, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Rotterdam
ILMENITE SAND—20,200 tons, National Lead Co, Koilthottam
IODINE—164 kgs, Anthony Gibb & Co, Tocopilla
IRON OXIDE—200 bgs, W E Dunn Mfg Co, London
200 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Rotterdam
4 bbls, E Gumpert, Rotterdam
JUNIPER BERRIES—100 bgs, K H Landes, Leghorn
KAMALA POWDER—41 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
5 bgs, W E Martin Co, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—1,039 bgs, Boehr Shipping Co, Bombay
380 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
464 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
247 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
133 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
393 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
533 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
KYANITE ORE—60 tons, Harry H Davidson, Calcutta
LABDANUM GUM—29 dms, L A Champon, Marseille
LAVENDER OIL—1 cs, A Chiris, Southampton
LEAD ACETATE—20 cks, Millmaster Chemical Corp, London
LEMONGRASS OIL—15 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Puerto Barrios
2 dms, C Pisano, Port Au Prince
LITHOPONE—600 bgs, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Leghorn
LIVERMEAL—820 bgs, Wessel Duval, Montevideo
650 bgs, Wessel Duval, Lyttleton
LOCUST BEAN GUM—500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Piraeus
250 bgs, Genoa
MACE—28 cs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
32 bgs, Chas T Wilson, London
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—40 cs, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Havre
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—6 bgs, H Berman Co, London
MARJORAM—167 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
LEAVES—200 bgs, Banco De Chile, Antofagasta
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Antofagasta
MEDICINAL HERBS—16 bls, S B Penick & Co, Leghorn
20 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Leghorn
16 bls, S B Penick & Co, Antwerp
MENTHOL—30 cs, Consumers Import Co, Kobe
40 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
MICA—160 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro
27 cs, National Foreign Corp, Rio de Janeiro
21 cs, Brazilian American Mica Co, Rio de Janeiro
49 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Rio de Janeiro
32 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Rio de Janeiro
50 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Antwerp
18 cs, Eugene Munsell, Rio de Janeiro
94 cs, D E Mayers, Rio de Janeiro
87 cs, Sigbert Loeb, London
11 cs, Schoonmaker Mica Co, London
25 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, London
152 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, London
58 cs, Otto Gerdau, London
65 cs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
42 cs, James F Garneau, Calcutta
9 cs, Hause Liberty Mica Co, Calcutta
SCRAP—818 bgs, F O Pitts, Calcutta
MOLASSES—638,489 gls, ICDEDA, Santa Cruz
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman, Hamburg
MUSTARDSEED—300 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London
200 bgs, Rotterdam
335 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
750 bgs, R T French, Hamburg
MYROBALANS—2,909 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—1,147 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Hamburg
500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Antwerp
NAPHTHENIC OIL RESIDUE——204 dms, Oil & Chemical Products, Tampico
NUTMEG OIL—20 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Penang
127 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Tandjong Priok
70 bgs, Getz Import Corp, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Old Monk Olive Oil Co, Marseille
2,061 dms, J Henry Schroder, Malaga
986 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Malaga
ORANGE OIL—4 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, London
10 cs, Victory Shipping Co, Kingston
12 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
ORRIS ROOT—265 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Leghorn
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Bahia
56 bgs, Innis, Speiden, Bahia
112 bgs, F B Ross, Bahia
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, R A Export Corp, Bombay
PAPAIN—10 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, H Schoenfeld, Hamburg
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
PARACHLOROMETACRESOL—11 cks, Harpas Co, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—5 dms, G Lueders, Penang
2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Penang
6 dms, Estate Trading Co, Penang
2 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Penang
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
4 cs, George Lueders, Penang
4 cs, Givaudan Delawanna, Penang
4 cs, Raw Materials Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
400 bls, Penson & Co, Bremen
360 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,243 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,505 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—120 bgs, M Golodetz, Mangalore
40 bgs, Balex Co, Mangalore
240 bgs, A C Israel, Mangalore
80 bgs, Peter Commercial Co, Bombay
1,425 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
560 bgs, B Gopaldas, Bombay
80 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Bombay
84 bgs, Transoceanic Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Peter Commercial Corp, Bombay
134 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Bombay
120 bgs, M Golodetz, Bombay
40 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Bombay
WHITE—10 kgs, Kellys Ltd, London
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—125 dms, Elbert & Co, Antwerp
172 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Montevideo
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—243,499 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Puerto La Cruz
187,051 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Cartagena
73,121 bbls, Cities Service Oil, Amuay Bay
105,804 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
245,046 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Puerto La Cruz
PHOSPHATE—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rouen
PIGMENTS—800 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—250 cs, Camillo Landriani, Palermo
100 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
100 bgs, J Holt & Co, Kingston
160 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
160 bgs, George Lueders, Kingston
LEAF OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
2 cs, W G Mahneke, Kingston
1 dm, Norda Essential Oils, Kingston
OIL—2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL — 51 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
25 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
10 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POLYVINYL COMPOUND—23 dms, Havre
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Hartz Mountain Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
600 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—34 dms, M W Hardy, Hamburg
106 dms, M W Hardy, Antwerp
41 dms, M W Hardy, Rotterdam
POTOSSIUM CARBONATE, CALCINED—32 cks, F M Browning, Rotterdam
CYANIDE—285 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
100 dms, Charles Hardy, Havre
METABISULPHITE—100 dms, Havre
40 dms, H Reifenberg, Havre
PERCHLORATE—150 dms, C Hardy, Havre
PSYLLIUM SEED—675 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRIDIN—5 dms, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
5 dms, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,563 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
4,674 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
520 bgs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—37 flasks, Meyer Shipping Co, Hamburg
100 flasks, Ayrton Metal Co, Tampico
147 flasks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
QUININE HYDROCHLOROSULPHATE—15 cs, C L Huisking, Hamburg
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED—150 bgs, Hinton & Co, Antwerp
250 bgs, Wagner Bros, Antwerp
223 bgs, Rotterdam
OIL—440 tons, Rotterdam
RESIN GUM—5 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
RHUBARB ROOT—16 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Hong Kong
8 cs, S B Penick & Co, Hong Kong
SAFFRON—9 bgs, Vera Cruz
SAFROL—5 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Yokohama
SAGE LEAVES—30 bgs, P H Petry, Genoa
37 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Marseilles
152 bls, Joensson & Cross, Antwerp
SAL AMMONIAC—500 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
SALICYLIC ACID—1 dm, Red Star Chemical Co, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD—72 bls, National City Bank, Bombay
80 bls, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
27 cs, Jasius Import Corp, Marseille
SAVORY LEAVES—8 bls, Van Loan & Co, Marseille
SCHEELITE ORE—23 bgs, Watson Geach, Bluff
SEEDLAC—340 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
1,314 bgs, Bangkok
200 bgs, Suhr & Budelman, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
SESAMESEED—8 bgs, Sachren Bros, Cristobal
5 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cristobal
985 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
670 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Puerto Barrios
SHARKLIVER OIL—15 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Mantrose Co, Calcutta
SOAP BARK—200 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODA ASH—1,000 bgs, Inter Guild Chemical & Supply Corp, Rotterdam
SODIUM CARBONATE—320 bgs, Dunkirk
2,350 bgs, Havre
CYANIDE—700 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
803 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
400 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Havre
111 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
GENTISATE — 4 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
MONOGLUTAMATE—22 dms, Yokohama
PHOSPHATE—625 bgs, Dunkirk
322 bgs, Mevi Trading Corp, Marseille
1,000 bgs, Riches-Nelson, Antwerp
600 bgs, Trade Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Genoa
200 bgs, Sheldon & Co, Havre
SALTS—2 bbls, Master Shipping Co, Hamburg
SULPHATE—7,500 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg
SOLELIVER OIL—3 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
STEARYLETHYLENEDIAMINE—5 bgs, Korlits Ltd, London
STROPHANTHUS SEED—1 cs, Merck & Co, Capetown
TALC—19,858 bgs, Chas Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—13 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Surabaya
500 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Bangkok
TARA POWDER—298 bgs, Salaverry
THEOBROMINE—10 cs, Lightwork Products, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—27 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Marseille
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—4 dms, Chas Tennant Sons, London
DIOXIDE—2 bls, American Shipping Co, Vera Cruz
50 kegs, Chase National Bank, Kobe
200 bls, Chase National Bank, Antwerp
TOLU BALSAM—20 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—123 cs, V Simidian, Beirut
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 bbls, Ferrochem Co, Rouen
163 dms, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg
178 dms, Bunge Corp, Rotterdam
49 dms, Antwerp
204 dms, Rotterdam
168 dms, Standard International Corp, Genoa
TRIETHANOLAMINE—16 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, N M Kleiner, Bremen
TUNG OIL—430,080 lbs, W R Grace & Co, London
158 tons, L N Jackson, Buenos Aires
153 tons, W G Smith Co, Buenos Aires
80 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
329,544 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
116,844 lbs, Brown Oil & Chem Corp, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—130 bbls, Intermartime Forwarding Co, Antwerp
100 dms, J P Fiesig, Rotterdam
50 dms, Fezandie & Sperrle, Rotterdam
UREA—100 bgs, British American & Eastern Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, British & Eastern Co, Rouen
VANILLA BEANS—8 cs, Thyme & Winters, Marseille
12 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Marseille
25 cs, George Uhe & Co, Marseille
22 cs, George Lueders, Marseille
24 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille
61 cs, Marseille
15 cs, Stanley Richard Co, Tandjong Priok
22 cs, Zink & Triest, Marseille
132 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille
VEGETABLE WAX—50 cs, Rosenthal Bercow Co, Kobe
38 bgs, Commercial Raw Materials Corp, Rio de Janeiro
VERMICULITE ORE—4,116 bgs, American Vermiculite Corp, Lourenco Marques
WATTLE BARK—444 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—2,450 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Durban
WAX—36 cs, W Diehl, Kobe
FLAKES—580 bgs, Wax & Resin Products, Bremen

WHALELIVER OIL—469 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, Lievrpool
3 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
WHITING—9,200 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—290 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bangkok
WOOL WAX—23 bbls, Nehls & O'Connell, Hamburg
ZINC CHLORIDE—28 cs, Phillip Bros, Amsterdam
1 dm, Phillip Bros, Amsterdam
900 dms, Republic Chemical Co, Gothenburg
ZIRCONIUM OXIDE—1 dm, Getz Bros, London

Baltimore

ALCOHOL, LAURIC—30 dms, American Alco Lac Corp, Havre
BONEMEAL—2,754 bgs, E J Lang, Rouen
1,750 bgs, Wessel Duval, Santos
1,120 bgs, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
DAMMAR GUM—350 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Singapore
GLYCERIN—460 cms, Lever Bros, Surabaya
326 dms, Lever Bros, Tandjong Priok
KYANITE ORE—60 tons, Harry H Davidson, Calcutta
MANGANESE ORE—657 tons, Corn Exchange Bank, Antofagasta
330 tons, Corn Exchange Bank, Arica
NAPHTHALENE—1,309 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
1,940 bgs, Charles Page & Co, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—600 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,105 bls, Samuel Shapiro, Bremen
770 bls, Samuel Shapiro, Bremen
990 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,365 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Durban

Boston

ALBUMIN—70 dms, Rotterdam
ALCOHOL, FATTY—254 dms, Hercules Powder Co, Bremen
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—250 bbls, Rotterdam
BONE—518 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—300 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
CAUSTIC SODA—95 dms, Freedman & Slater, London
DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
GELATIN—100 bgs, H P Lambert, Havre
GLUE—500 bgs, D C Andrews, London
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Innis Speiden, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—700 bgs, American Union Transport, Rotterdam
OSSEINE—670 bgs, Atlantic Gelatin Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—1,750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,960 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM CYANIDE—400 bgs, Alltransport, Inc, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,700 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
TARTAR—106 bgs, W F Durfee, Rotterdam
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—45 dms, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
WATTLE EXTRACT—952 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Durban
WHITING—4,000 bgs, Pleuss Staufer, Antwerp

Los Angeles

SAGE LEAVES—48 bgs, Hismoco Co, Genoa
THYME LEAVES—30 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Marseille
VANILLA BEANS—49 cs, Cerasso & Co, Marseille

New Orleans

SHELLAC—400 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta

Newport News

SILLIMANITE ORE—150 tons, Chas Taylor Son Co, Calcutta

Norfolk

COCOA BEAN DUST—4,070 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER—514 bls, Woodward & Dickerson, Bremen
NAPHTHALENE—1,238 bgs, W M Stone, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,025 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,737 bgs, C M Loeb-Rhoades, Buenos Aires
SODA ASH—2,000 bgs, Enco Chemical Corp, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

ALCOHOL, ETHYL—1,252,302 gls, E I du Pont de Nemours, Rouen
ANTIMONY—79 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Marseille
212 cs, Marseille
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,100 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BONE—625 bgs, Goldstein, Inc, Casablanca
CRUSHED—4 bgs, A M Goldstein, Karachi
GRIST—1,430 bgs, Buenos Aires
MEAL—4,480 bgs, H J Baker Co, Avonmouth
2,240 bgs, Charles Page & Co, Avonmouth
CELESTITE—519 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours, Avonmouth
CHROME ORE—4,980 tons, Lourenco Marques
CLAY—900 bgs, United Clay Mines, Avonmouth
370 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
299 tons, Papermakers Importing, Avonmouth
CRESYLIC ACID—18 dms, Isbrandtsen, Inc, Rotterdam
98 dms, T J Cooper Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Lisbon
935 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Casablanca
FLUORSPAR—2,090,693 kilos, Ozark Mahoning Co, San Feliu de Guixols
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,311 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—7,923 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes Co, Helsingfors
MAGNESITE—3,916 bgs, Philip Carey Co, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—1,016,000 kilos, E J Lavino & Co, Casablanca
MEDICINAL SEED—216 bgs, Smith, Kline & French, Casablanca
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—30 cks, Rotterdam
MUSTARD—583 ctns, Carson M Simon, London
SEED—500 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—2,500 bgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Works, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Seville
PEATMOSS—860 bls, Keer Maurer Co, Bremen
400 bls, Penson & Co, Bremen
1,800 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Co, Bremen
1,650 bls, Keer Maurer Co, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—110,378 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pamatacual
115,538 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Covenas
121,279 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Puerto La Cruz
118,812 bbls, Sinclair Oil, Amuay Bay
118,328 bbls, Sinclair Oil, Puerto La Cruz
117,195 bbls, Sinclair Oil, Tuxpam
184,100 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Mena Al Ahmadi
115,957 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Covenas
105,731 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
310,155 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
720,651 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
227,926 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—546 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Buenos Aires
RED OXIDE—4,639 bgs, C K Williams Co, Malmo
SILICOFLUORIDE—40 cks, Harshaw Chemical Co, Rotterdam
WATTLE EXTRACT—414 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Durban

San Francisco

BLEACHING POWDER—142 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
CASEIN—500 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Works, Brisbane
344 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Works, Sydney
CASSIA—250 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Manila
EUCALYPTUS OIL—5 dms, Sydney
INSECTICIDE—1,159 dms, Antwerp
LAUREL LEAVES—71 bls, Hismoco Co, Genoa
MILK POWDER—2,000 bgs, Sidney
RUTILE SAND—1 bg, Arid Corp, Brisbane
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SODIUM BICHROMATE—100 dms, Fred H Lenway, Sydney
120 bgs, New York Hanseatic, Manchester
TIN—224 slabs, Mars Metal Co, Penang
UREA—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
ZIRCON SAND—400 bgs, Brisbane

Savannah

MICA SCRAP—440 bgs, F O Pitts, Calcutta

British Chemical Exports Showed Increase in 1950

Exports of British manufactured chemicals and allied products showed a gain in value during 1950 over 1949, according to the United Kingdom's Official Trade Returns for the year. Total exports last year came to £107,430,000, as against £86,060,000 in 1949.

Breakdown of chemical exports by value for types during the year, as compared with 1949, follows:—

	1950	1949
Drugs and medicinals	£22,330,000	£18,370,000
Dyestuffs	9,330,000	8,970,000
Fertilizers[1]	7,470,000	7,070,000
Soda alkalies[2]	7,290,000	4,790,000
Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.	3,720,000	3,390,000
Coaltar products[3]	2,260,000	2,030,000
Copper sulphate	2,720,000	1,640,000
Tetraethyl lead	2,950,000	2,220,000

[1] Ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate and unspecified fertilizers.
[2] Sodium carbonate, bicarbonate and hydroxide.
[3] Exclusive of pitch and tar.

Destination of Exports

Following are the exports of British manufactured chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors to the principal destinations, by pound sterling value, in 1950, as compared with 1949:—

	1950	1949
South Africa	£4,604,722	£4,378,681
Australia	6,997,052	4,776,481
New Zealand	2,891,922	2,188,795
Canada	3,826,970	1,811,697
Soviet Union	113,933	253,318
Finland	1,334,678	976,124
Sweden	3,411,300	2,185,879
Norway	1,535,199	1,180,461
Denmark	2,369,564	1,928,915
Poland	79,165	297,279
Germany	548,539	1,059,447
Netherlands	3,581,330	2,668,656
Belgium	2,037,209	1,212,238
France	1,697,442	1,847,509
Switzerland	915,582	493,109
Portugal	826,836	924,380
Spain	881,621	733,562
Italy	1,701,481	1,195,082
Austria	412,351	285,285
Hungary	15,261	210,387
Czechoslovakia	293,577	674,684
Yugoslavia	390,744	147,740
Greece	752,724	411,823
Bulgaria	52,315	190,145
Romania	38,124	315,332
Turkey	834,747	96,895
Indonesia	921,456	719,933
Israel	713,829	530,129
Egypt	3,222,166	2,624,450
Iraq	509,671	440,852
Iran	2,038,232	2,139,323
Burma	822,938	675,641
China	234,332	300,961
United States	5,858,445	1,919,993
Mexico	849,757	185,488
Colombia	660,457	152,281
Venezuela	557,988	450,031
Peru	513,069	327,794
Chile	756,968	572,461
Brazil	5,353,722	2,769,699
Uruguay	765,199	404,286
Argentina	1,743,884	2,493,869

Allied Chemical Set Three Records in '50

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, set records in income, sales and operating revenues during 1950, according to the company's annual report issued last week. Net income for the year was $41,212,520, which exceeded the previous peak of $37,150,977 in 1949. Sales and operating revenues of $408,042,285 also were the largest since the formation of the company, an increase of about 12 percent over the 1949 total of $363,743,806.

The company's stock was split four shares for one on August 1, 1950. On the basis of the present number of shares, net income was equal to $4.65 per share for 1950 and $4.19 for 1949, after provisions for federal taxes of $3.71 per share for 1950 and $2.58 for 1949.

Trade Briefs

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company has named J. M. Nykiel sales manager of the industrial department.

Texas Company has named Wallace E. Avery assistant general manager of industrial and public relations.

Frederick B. Hufnagel, jr., has been appointed assistant to the director of purchases of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has awarded a $2,000 grant to Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, for continuation of a fellowship in physical chemistry during the period from April 1, 1951, to March 31, 1952.

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India-US Export-Import Trade in October Reported

The following Indian exports of chemicals and allied products to the United States, by dollar value, have been reported for October:—

Spices	$5,859,817
Rubber and allied gums and manufactures	5,760
Naval stores, gums and resins	1,626,104
Drugs, herbs, leaves and roots, etc.	188,976
Vegetable oils and waxes inedible	144,281
Oilseeds	1,197,597
Vegetable dyeing and tanning materials	17,213
Seeds, except oilseeds	1,930
Synthetic fibers and manufactures	5,167
Nonmetallic minerals and manufactures, n.e.s.	1,864,000
Copper and manufactures	.....
Nonferrous ores, metal alloys, n.e.s.	17,594
Industrial chemicals	56,870
Mica, all types	1,319,951
Soap and toilet preparations	.....
Manganese ore	1,109,489

The following Indian imports of chemicals and allied products from the United States, by dollar value, have been reported for October:—

Naval stores	$5,330
Drugs, herbs and roots, crude	7,294
Vegetable oils and fats, inedible	3,848
Synthetic fibers and manufactures	78,095
Petroleum and products, except special category 2	446,003
Nonmetallic minerals, including precious, n.e.s.	151,251
Aluminum and manufactures	.....
Copper and manufactures	371,201
Nickel and manufactures	.....
Zinc and manufactures	442,810
Nonferrous ore metal alloys	582
Lead and manufactures	3,264
Coaltar products, except special category 1	184,842
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	1,188,528
Chemical specialties, except special category 1	199,450
Industrial chemicals, except special category 1	223,384
Pigments, paints and varnishes	312,125
Soap and toilet preparations	3,150

AEC Pays New Uranium Bonus; Ups Col. Ore Price

The Atomic Energy Commission has announced a new bonus for domestic uranium ore production and a price increase for Colorado Plateau ores as substantial additional incentives for uranium mining in the United States. The commission also revealed that it has plans to encourage wider industrial participation in the manufacture of high-purity zirconium metal for the nuclear reactor development program.

Under the new bonus plan, which covers the period of March 1, 1951, to March 1, 1951, AEC will pay a new graduated bonus of up to $35,000, depending upon the quantity and grade of ore, for initial production and delivery of acceptable uranium ore from new and certain existing mining properties.

The commission has increased its guaranteed minimum base prices for the uranium oxide content of carotite-roscoelite type ores of the Colorado Plateau for the period March 1, 1951, to April 1, 1958, from its range of 50 cents to $2 per pound to $1.50 to $3.50, depending up the grade of the ore.

As for zirconium production, at the present time metal meeting required chemical and physical specifications is being produced largely in government-owned or controlled facilities, using processes developed by the Bureau of Mines and contractors of the AEC. Under its plan for spurring industrial activity, the commission expects to make available technological information to private producers who are in a position to supply zirconium metal or certain intermediates on a unit price basis. Classified information can be made available to interested producers following security investigation and clearance. For further information, write AEC's division of engineering, Washington 25, D. C.

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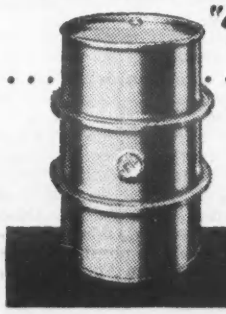
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2-Ethylbutyl Alcohol

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.")

Chemical—Process material in removing water by azeotropic distillation (forms a constant-boiling mixture at 96.7°C. which comes over in two layers).

Starting point in making ethylbutyl acetate, dicarboxylic acid esters (useful as plasticizers possessing low volatility and water solubility), and other derivatives.

Miscellaneous—Process material in removing water by azeotropic distillation (see under Chemical above).

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—High-boiling solvents in lacquers and varnishes.

Oxydipropionitrile, beta, beta'

Chemical — Solvent for most organic compounds (other than aliphatic hydrocarbons with which it is immiscible).

Suggested as selective solvent in syntheses of organic chemicals (claimed (1) permits the separation of many mixtures of compounds which are difficult or impossible to separate by other methods; (2) selectivity in many separations is many times that of known selective solvents; (3) a single extraction separates benzene of better than 90 percent purity from a mixture with heptane; (4) great ability to differentiate between minor variations in structure; (5) extractive methods may be used for solvent recovery).

Suggested as solvent in purifying hydrocarbons.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Suggested as solvent in refining vegetable oils.

Naval Stores—Suggested as solvent in refining wood rosins.

Paper—Suggested as solvent in refining tall oil.

Sodium Phosphoaluminate

Miscellaneous—Suggested to replace sodium aluminate in the paper and textile industry and in the treatment of water.

Sodium-Potassium Amylphosphate

Fire-Fighting—Flameproofing agent for various fabrics.

Paper—Flameproofing agent for paper.

Textile — Flameproofing agent for fabrics.

Ingredient of wool lubricants.

Sodium Silicofluoride

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.")

Agriculture — Chemical defoliant for cotton leaves (prior to the harvesting of the bolls, in order to prevent bolls and leaves being stripped together).

Ingredient of defoliant mixtures with calcium cyanamide (reported to give enhanced efficiency).

Construction Materials — Promoter of impermeabilisation in the surface treatment of concrete.

Laundering — Rinsing aid in washing processes.

Leather — Preservative for hides and skins (as used in South Africa).

Metallurgical — Ingredient of metal fluxes (to protect metals like magnesium and aluminum during secondary melting).

Pesticide—Claimed as a mothproofing agent.

Ingredient of mothproofing compound (where its property of adhering tenaciously to wool is utilized).

Inhibitor of dry rot, fungi growths, micro-organism growth.

Repellent for clothes moth, rodents.

Suggested as repellent for cockroaches, termites, and other insects, mosquito-control agent; as rat repellent (although toxic the compound is not claimed valuable, at present, as a rodenticide).

Suggested as promising as mosquito larvicide, soil sterilizer (known to kill termites, cutworms, and other insects, but effect on seeds not yet determined).

Toxicant for bedbugs, cockroaches, houseflies (on farms by treating the manure pile), silver fish, and other insects.

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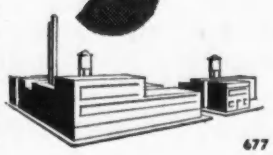

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Price action in botanical drugs last week was confined almost exclusively to movements usually the result of the Office of Price Stabilization price-freeze. Since OPS issued its edict whereby ceilings became the prices at which merchandise had been offered during the period December 19 through January 25, botanical drug merchants have been setting up their individual ceilings. During the past week, some of these ceilings came to light, a fact which almost exclusively accounted for the large number of price declines in drug items. The changes in flavoring botanicals were mainly the result of slow trading having softened price views and stiffened price competition. The market index was down 2.1 points to 232.7.

More such readjustments appear to be in the making. And the readjustments already made and still to come do not reveal a confortable price position in many instances. In fact, the reductions often constitute a "pinch" inevitable under the pinch of the price-freeze and the bulge of numerous replacement costs. To this time, foreign sources of supply do not appear to have been jarred much by the freezing of prices by United States government edict. And they are not likely to be jarred so long as the origins can find buyers other than the United States.

Balsams

Copaiba—Though $1.50 per pound was still the minimum of spot quotations, the quoter thereat stated that supply was limited. Most suppliers start prices closer to $1.90 or $2, a level said to be in line with replacement cost.

Peru—Only limited quantities were priced at $5.50 and probably a majority of suppliers named quotations somewhere between $6 and $6.50; $6.25 was a fair average of such opinions.

Barks

Angostura—Readjustment of prices to conform with official ceilings caused a downward revision of quotations to 45c. to 50c. per pound. Others have alleged sales around 48c. within recent experience.

Barberry—Though higher prices have been asked, actual sales at the rise have failed to develop. The minimum became 40c.

Blackberry—Failure to have sold at a higher asking price of 30c. per pound has forced a return of quotations to the 28c. per pound level at which transactions last took place. The range was to 30c. as to seller.

Cocillana—With the major season of consumption at an end, holders of the moderately sized carryover reduced quotations last week to 15c. to 17c. per pound.

Condurange—According to sellers ceilings and not in accordance with their desire or idea of current values, local quotations have been reduced to 18c. to 22c. per pound and little demand was encountered last week.

Berries

Fish—Ceiling restrictions and not replacement cost set the current market which, last week ranged 18c. to 20c. per pound according to seller and quantity. This was a slightly lower price level than had prevailed previously.

Hawthorn—Though some said replacement cost justified a higher market, actual sales have established a market at 35c. which has become the ceiling for a local supplier. The range was to 40c.

Juniper—As low as 14c. per pound was quoted spot last week and as much as 18c. was wanted for berries said to be of superior quality. Activity in spot deliveries was limited.

Flowers

Clover—Though stocks were moderate and not replaceable to price-advantage at the origins, ceiling limitations impose the minimum price of 95c. per pound for spot goods. The range, according to prices asked, was to $1.05.

Elder—Readjustment of prices to conform with ceiling limits made the spot quotations lower at 40c. to 50c. per pound, depending on seller last week. Unsold stocks were limited.

Linden—To conform with last sales made and in line with replacements, local quotations were revised upward so that the range became 30c. to 40c. per pound as to seller of flowers with leaves and to 35c. to 45c. for material minus leaves. The minimum price was set recently when an advantageous foreign purchase was offered on spot.

Malva—Blue malva was lower at 90c. to $1 per pound when one quarter set spot quotations that were representative of ceilings set on the basis of last offerings made during the OPS price-basis period.

Gums

Benzoin—The attempt to erect a generally higher spot market because of adverse crop reports that had come from the origin through local agents of shippers seemed to have failed. Last week, spot quotations came down to a minimum of 50c. per pound, although as high as 65c. was reported as a quotation. The replacement prospect appeared to have improved some.

Gamboge—Because of competition influenced by new arrivals and under the influence of price ceiling situations, spot prices were down to 80c. to 90c. per pound for whole and $1 to $1.10 for powdered gum.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—The minimum quote was 40c. per pound and the market ranged to 45c. as to seller. The downward movement coincided once more with the receipt of somewhat lower shipment cables from the origin.

Henbane—As a competitive development on spot, the minimum of quotations became lower at 32c. per pound but the range was at least to 35c. and it was not certain that some quarters did not still hold views around 40c.—though con-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 10c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Angelica root, imported, 5c. per lb.
Angostura bark, 3c. per lb.
Barberry root bark, 10c. per lb.
Berberis root, 5c. per lb.
Blackberry root bark, 2c. per lb.
Black haw, tree bark, 5c. per lb.
Buchu leaves, 3c. per lb.
Clover tops, domestic, 5c. per lb.
Cocillana bark, 2c. per lb.
Colombo root, 1c. per lb.
Condurango bark, 2c. per lb.
Elder flowers, 5c. per lb.
Fish berries, 2c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 2c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, shipment, 1c. per lb.
Rhattoon, 4c. per lb.
Gum benzoin, Sumatra, 15c. per lb.
Gamboge, 10c. per lb.
Hawthorn berries, 5c. per lb.
Henbane leaves, 3c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 1c. per lb.
Malva flowers, blue, 5c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, 10c. per lb.
Stramonium leaves, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Anise, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia shortstick, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
afloat, 2c. per lb.
Cassia buds, 3c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 3c. per lb.
Cumin seed, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, 2c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 4c. per lb.
red, Japanese birdseyes, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, 2c. per lb.
natural, ½c. per lb.
Sweet basil, California, 3c. per lb.
imported, 10c. per lb.
Tarragon leaves, 5c. per lb.
Thyme leaves, French, 2c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 10, 1950
232.7	233.8	235.3	184.9	196.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

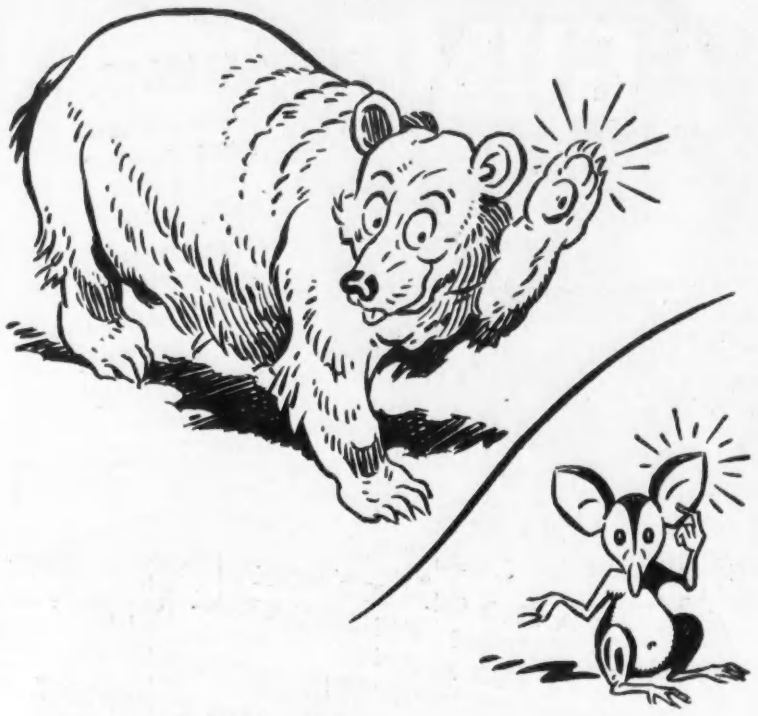
Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended March 2

New York

Angelica seed, 10 bales: filthy.
Aniseed, 80 bags: filthy.
Caraway seed, 2 lots, 181 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 6 lots, 478 bales: filthy.
Cassia oil, 14 lots, 72 drums: not USP.
Cumin seed, 5 lots, 766 bags: filthy.
Dill seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Elderberries, 21 bales: filthy.
Henbane, 2 lots, 104 bales: not official.
Laurel leaves, 298 bags: filthy.
Mace, 3 cases: filthy.
Marjoram leaves, 2 lots, 600 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 9 lots, 140 bags: filthy.
Oregano, 2 lots, 167 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 12 lots, 945 bags: filthy.
Sage, 9 lots, 759 bags: filthy; stems; and not salvia officinalis.
Sesame seed, 2 lots, 3,616 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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firmation of sales thereat were lacking last week.

Marjoram—Prices for Chilean material were down rather sharply, the market becoming 36c. to 36½c. per pound. Peru offered March-April shipment merchandise at 37c. which was not exactly an indication of easiness at the origin. Prices on other varieties were about steady.

Sage—Cyprian material had a wider price range, standing at 10c. to 14c. per pound last week. Also, some Syrian was offered spot at the firm price of 12c. to 12½c. per pound against its recently nominal price position. Dalmatian and English leaves held very steady in the absence of selling pressure.

Stramonium—Although numerous quarters wanted 22c. to 24c. per pound, ceiling limitations brought about a return to a minimum level of 20c. at which spot goods were said to be still available last week.

Sweet Basil—Prices on Californian leaves were reduced once more, the market becoming $1.10 to $1.15 per pound and ranging thereat according to seller and broker quoting. Imported merchandise was down to 90c. in one quarter and ranged upward to at least $1.

Tarragon—Because of a slightly more favorable supply situation on spot, the market was shaded to 70c. to 75c. per pound for leaves during the past week.

Thyme—Brokers indicated that French goods were to be had at 20c. per pound, though most quotations were around 22c. Shipment cables from France reported no easing in the forward position. It was estimated that at least one buyer would require about 20 tons minimum during 1951.

Miscellaneous

Dragon's Blood—Moderately sized arrivals failed to bring a break in most asking prices on spot. However, the consumer interest was on the low side, according to report.

Grains of Paradise—It was said that the steady drop in black pepper prices may eventually curtail some of the rather large interest that high pepper prices brought to the Guinea pepper market. Prices lacked quotable change last week.

Lycopodium—Lack of interest tended to unsettle prices on spot and while $1.35 to $1.50 per pound was the range as to seller and quality, it was intimated that the market might be shaded by about 5c. per pound.

Roots

Angelica—Ceiling limitations on imported root made it impossible for one quarter to get more than 70c. per pound, which was 5c. lower than previously had been quoted. The range was at least to 80c. Domestic root remained at 65c. to 70c.

Berberis—The market was lower at 30c. to 35c. per pound which in some instances comprised sellers minimum price ceilings.

Colombo—Minimum quotations were 1c. lower at 14c. per pound, though according to seller and quantity upwards of 19c. was mentioned as a possible price under some current ceilings.

Ipecac—The outlook for collections sufficiently large to expand shipment proposals from the origins was said to be very disappointing and discouraging. Apparently, the era of excessively high prices and overly small supplies may continue.

Rhubarb—According to price ceiling limitations according to different sellers of Chinese root, the market was lower at 95c. to $1.25 per pound for whole and 95c. to $1.50 for powder. Considering the fact that shipments from China have been interdicted, the market should show no weakness now.

Seeds

Anise—Spanish seed was lower at 20½c. to 21c. per pound. Prices on other varieties of anise failed to show change.

Caraway—The bulk of spot stocks was of Dutch origin for which 24c. to 24½c. per pound was wanted last week. New crop for shipment was 18c.

Cardamom—The only change in cardamom prices came in the green variety. Alleppey was priced higher at $3 per pound and a flat price of $2.90 was named on Ceylon material.

Celery—A slight difference existed in the minimum price views of those who sell French seed. The minimum quotation showed a market down to 36c. but other quarters said 37c. was cheapest on spot. Indian seed showed no change.

Coriander—Seed of Czech or Roumanian origin was quoted 29c. to 30c. per pound. Moroccan seed was lowered to 33c. to 34c.

Cumin—Either Iranian or Syrian seed was available at 31c. to 32c. per pound, depending on quoter. The decline was fractional.

Mustard—Information from Montana showed no change in prices asked at the source but it did result in spot factors calling said quotations nominal. Production is almost certain to be smaller this year because considerable mustard acreage will be devoted to wheat.

Sesame—Nicaragua hulled seed was lowered to 27c. to 30c. per pound, ruling thereat according to seller and quality. Natural seed was a fraction lower at 19½c. to 20c. Other varieties showed no quotable change.

Spices

Allspice—Mexican spice was a fraction lower at 15½c. to 16c. per pound and should find favor in view of the current strength in the produce from Jamaica which sells spot at 25c. to 25½c. per

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pound. Shipment from Jamaica was at least 24c.

Cassia—Batavia shortstick was slightly lower at 18c. to 19c. per pound, according to quoter. Broken Saigon cassia was eased down to 34c. to 35c. per pound, and afloats were 32c. to 33c. China cassia buds were quoted as low as 35c. in one quarter, while others ranged in price to 38c.

Clove—Spots were at least 20c. under shipment quotations and in some instances the spread was 23c. The high levels asked at the origins result from buying by countries willing to pay far more than most buyers in the United States.

Production in Zanzibar during the year to end June 30, 1951, has been estimated by the Clove Growers' Association of Zanzibar at 1,100,000 frasilas, to 1,200,000 frasilas. An earlier estimate had been 1,000,000 frasilas.

In the October-December quarter of 1950, a total of 20,117,890 pounds were exported of which 10,683,325 pounds were sent to the Straits Settlements, 5,208,034 pounds to India, 1,172,290 to Indonesia, and 686,280 pounds to the United Kingdom.

Exports in the calendar years 1950 and 1949 were:—

	Pounds	
	1950	1949
Straits Settlements	18,971,745	4,100,370
India	10,025,195	8,987,845
United States	3,260,380	1,684,040
Indonesia	2,659,320	195,005
United Kingdom	1,386,280	1,508,220
Europe	973,424	761,740
Pakistan	925,145	569,710
Aden	481,602	514,055
Sudan	388,490	467,140
North Africa	108,920	111,860
South Africa	93,380	140,150
West Africa	78,400	120,400
Australia	57,400	132,020
Other countries	297,341	226,237
Total	39,707,022	19,518,792

Pepper—Prices underwent far less than their recent amount of fluctuation. At midweek, spot black pepper was $1.75; shipment quotations were:—March, $1.60 per pound; April, $1.59; and May, $1.58. A reasonable calm has supplanted the hectic trading in recent weeks. The current export tax in India is about 28.12c. per pound, the equivalent of 150 Rs per hundredweight. Previously to the previous week it had been 22.5c. per pound, the equivalent to 120 Rs per hundredweight. Hence, the increase by which the current tax was established was 5.62c. per pound. The prices in cents per pound are predicated on a rupee worth 21c. in US dollar currency.

Friday prices were as follows:—Spot, $1.70 per pound; March shipment, $1.54; April-May shipment, $1.53; August-September, $1.53.

Hospital Pharmacy Conf. April 23-24 at Texas U.

The third annual conference of hospital pharmacy specialists from Texas and adjoining states will be held April 23 and 24 at the University of Texas. The meeting is sponsored jointly by the university's College of Pharmacy and Extension Division.

Dr. W. Arthur Purdum, chief pharmacist for Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., and president of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, will discuss the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals and parenterals. Dr. George Valley, senior research bacteriologist for Bristol Laboratories, Inc., of New York and Rochester, N. Y., will talk on a subject to be announced.

Lewis S. Smith, chief pharmacist at Baylor University Hospital, Dallas, Tex., will review the development of his institution's pharmacy program during the past two decades. Five members of the University of Texas faculty will also participate in the conference, discussing subjects ranging from suggested first-aid methods for use in atomic warfare to new products used in medicine.

Schenley Labs Appoints Fishel

Jesse C. Fishel has joined Schenley Laboratories, Inc., as an assistant to the president. Mr. Fishel formerly was vice-president and general sales manager of the Photographic Publishing Corporation. Earlier, he had served for seventeen years as treasurer and sales director of the Federal Manufacturing & Engineering Company, Brooklyn. As a Schenley Laboratories official, he will work closely with E. F. Jeffe, executive vice-president, in key management functions.

CDA Health Aid Named

Col. William L. Wilson, army medical corps, has been appointed to the Civil Defense Administration as assistant administrator for health and welfare. Since 1948, Col. Wilson has been special assistant to the surgeon general of the army for civil health affairs.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A stoical calm pervaded the atmosphere of the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market. Dealers and producers have found that they could only continue their dealings from day to day, while hoping for some resolution to their problems of costs and replacements. Trading was reported to be quite active and suppliers were generally willing to sell their stocks. Few purchases of replacements were being made abroad. Advances in the prices of the scarce Florida orange and Spanish thyme oils resulted when the former low offers were withdrawn from the market. Sandalwood oil fluctuated a bit, in keeping with the change in the price of logs. Rather surprising was the decline in the price of eucalyptus oil. With new material beginning to appear, the situation of this material gave signs of improving. The slight reduction in cajeput oil was merely a competitive move by a single supplier. The drop in the prices of the extremely short lemongrass and wormseed oils were adjustments made by individual dealers and in no way showed an easing of the market. For the first time in many weeks, the price index showed a decline, dropping 1.4 points to 226.0.

Most European oils have been showing a tendency toward greater strength. French oils, according to observers, were in no case abundant. Such important oils as lavender, lavandin, rose, neroli and clary sage were tight and extremely high-priced at the origin. Spanish oils were also exhibiting firmness, after a long period of quiet. Importers seeking thyme, rosemary and spike lavender oils found themselves faced with prices far above the restricted resale prices of the spot market. In some cases, the trade felt these high costs not entirely warranted and suspected a good deal of speculation to be going on abroad.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Orange oil, Florida, 15c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.
Thyme oil, red, 25c. per lb.
white, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cajeput oil, redistilled, 5c. per lb.
technical, 5c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 70-75%, 10c. per lb.
80-85%, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 50c. per lb.
Wormseed oil, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 10, 1950
226.0	227.4	223.0	132.7	127.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—While supplies were rather limited, the spot market has remained unusually stable. There have been large orders placed by consumers, but dealers reported some delay in deliveries. Nevertheless, this oil did not present the problem which was in evidence in a great many other items. Prices for FFPA oil ranged from $3.15 to $3.85 a pound, while those of the sweet oil stood at 55c. to 90c. a pound.

Anise—A new difficulty has arisen in the matter of obtaining new material from Hong Kong. According to one dealer, the banks of that shipping center were demanding licenses before allowing the usual exportation of this and other materials. The spot market for this oil was in a better position than it had been in recent months as a result of several large shipments. Quotations were made mainly at $2.25 but ranged to $2.50 a pound.

Bois de Rose—As has been the case of many South American materials, shippers were showing a reluctance to offer this oil t anything but high prices. Since they are evidently getting these prices from buyers in other countries, they have been able to maintain their independence of this market. There have been some delays in shipments and spot stocks were none too great. Quotations for material still available on the spot market ranged from $4.80 to $5.50 a pound.

Cajeput—One dealer was in a position to offer this oil at a price 5c. per pound below the previous minimum. Thus, the technical grade oil could be bought at $2.05 to $2.35 a pound and the redistilled material at $2.60 to $2.90 per pound. This reduction reflected the stability of the oil both at the origin and on the spot market.

Caraway—This item has been quiet at prices of $3.95 to $5.25 per pound. According to suppliers, there were sufficient stocks to meet all needs and replacements could be had, if wanted.

Cassia—While there has been no weakening of this market, either on spot or at the origin, the price range narrowed last week, placing quotations at $5.25 to $5.75 per pound. Recent imports have improved the spot market a bit, but the future was not certain, since the banks of Hong Kong have refused to handle many of the transactions.

Citronella—Dealings in this material were practically at a standstill. The costs of replacements have risen completely out of the picture, as far as American dealers were concerned. Few had ceiling prices which allowed for further purchases. Only those with large warehouse stocks were still in a position to offer the material. This condition held true for all types. The popular Ceylon oil was especially hard hit.

Clove—Cables have indicated a further sharp advance in the cost of spice, making the oil situation more impossible. According to distillers, present cost of buds would make for oil prices of two to three times their ceilings. A few well-placed suppliers were still able to offer material at $2.90 to $3.55 per pound. However, it was indicated that they would not be willing to take on new customers.

Eucalyptus—A rather surprising change was the drop in the spot price of this material in some directions. The 70-75 percent grade declined by 10c. per pound to offers of $1.15 to $1.50 per pound, while the 80-85 percent item showed a drop of 5c. per pound to $1.45 to $1.60 a pound. It has been stated that the new material was coming along at a fairly good rate. This, coupled with ending of the consuming season, has helped to improve what had become a very serious supply situation.

Ginger—This market featured a good deal of stability. Dealers stated that spot supplies were fair and selling normal. Most quotations held at $22 per pound, although others varied from $21.50 to $23 a pound.

Guaiacwood—There appeared to be very little of this oil to be had on the spot market. Inquiries at the origin, according to dealers, indicated that the same situation was true there. Prices for new shipments were said to have risen above the minimum spot quotations. The range of prices stood at $1.80 to $2.10 a pound, with most offers falling between $1.90 and $2.

Lavandin—Although there was no change in the spot situation, where some recent large purchases have made for a comfortable situation, the reports from the French source were not quite so bright. Prices at the origin were far above the $4.25 to $5 per pound prevailing on the spot market. According to one observer, this market was highly speculative in France at this time. It was reported that little high quality material remained to be sold, although there was still a good deal of secondary grade oil available at the source.

Lavender—A few dealers who were fortunate enough to have large stocks of these oils were still in a position to offer at the frozen prices. Others, however, have no more to sell and were entirely unable to purchase replacements at the present costs. Prices at the origin were at least as high as the top spot quotations. The next crop, which will not be ready for delivery until September, but for which contracts are made in the spring, was not expected to be large. According to observers, the crop was not expected to produce a normal yield for at least two years to come. Following the last war, returns to the French farmers were so low as to discourage the proper maintenance of their fields. This had a detrimental effect upon the plants. Now that they are again interested in this item, they must wait until the plants are again able to yield the desired quantity and quality of flowers necessary for the adequate production of oil. Thus, the trade believed that it would be several years before the situation reached a state of normalcy. With regard to the Spanish spike oil, there have been varying reports as to its availability. It was stated in some directions, that there was virtually none left at the origin. Elsewhere, however, there were reports of some offers at prices far too high for purchase in the light of the restricted resale prices.

Lemon—This item remained extremely scarce. California oil was steady in price, ranging from $4.25 to $4.50 per pound, depending upon producer. However, only small quantities could be had anywhere on

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

the spot market. Italian oil has become too costly for further purchases and the prices of $4 to $8 per pound were mainly nominal.

Lemongrass—One dealer could offer this material at 50c. per pound below the previous minimum quotation. This, in no way, indicated an easing of the extremely tight situation which has prevailed for this oil. The few bids made from the origin were priced far above most of the ceilings, making further importations impractical. The one ray of hope was shown in the indications of prices for April and May shipments. These were quite a bit lower than the present shipping prices and led observers to believe that there might be some weakening at that time. For the present, spot quotations stood at $4.25 to $5.35 a pound for the small remaining stocks.

Neroli—This market has been firm for a long while and suppliers have had to draw on their reserve stocks since replacements have not been forthcoming. According to one importer, the newest crop should be ready in May. However, it was believed, that the entire yield would be sold a month before that time. Selling prices at the origins were rather high, possibly too high for the frozen spot market quotations which ranged from $115 to $195 per pound for the French item. Haitian oil has been steadier at $90 per pound.

Niaouli—There were no notable developments in the market of this small item. Supplies were limited, but dealers reported that replacements could be obtained if needed. Quotations ranged from a single offer at $1.95 per pound to a high of $3. The usual small demand was easily met.

Orange—No improvement was seen in this market. Florida oil was practically nonexistent on the spot market. The supplier, formerly quoting the minimum price, has now sold out, moving the lowest price up 15c. per pound to stand at $2. Other quotations ranged to $2.20 a pound. It was reported that shippers were asking far more than that for remaining stocks. Oil from California, while also short, continued to be more plentiful than that from Florida. It was priced from $2 to $2.25 per pound, according to producer. The next crop was some three months off, but observers reported that it gave signs of being a very successful one.

Patchouli—Signs of strength have been shown at the origin. However, costs have not risen so high as to prevent further purchases. Dealers were still able to buy replacements which could be sold at the current spot quotations of $23 to $26 per pound.

Peppermint — No new developments have occurred in this market. Dealers found that primary sellers were holding

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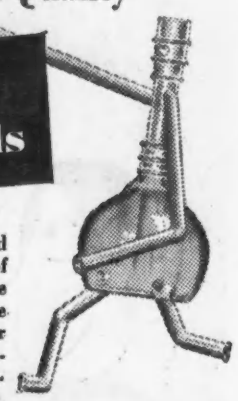

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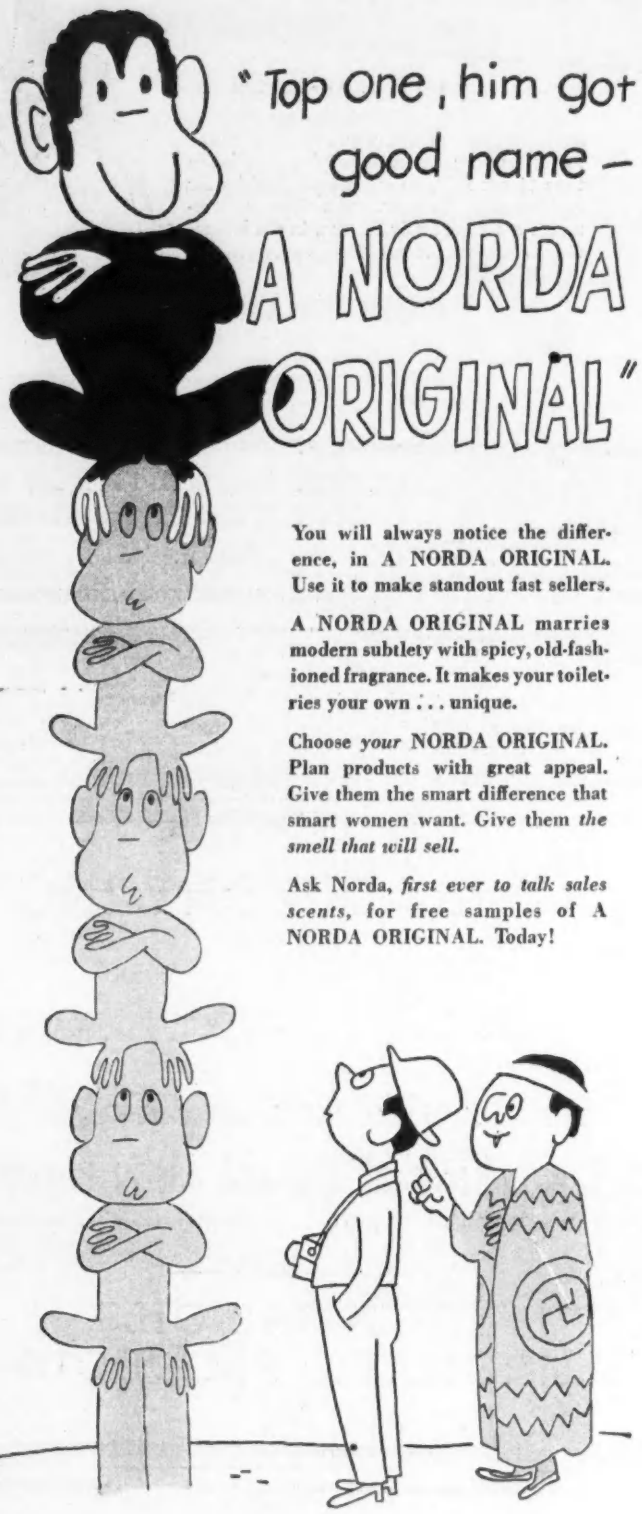

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their prices at unchanged levels. This made for a quiet market situation. Prices for natural oil held at $7.25 to $8.20 a pound. Those for the redistilled material remained at $7.60 to $8.60 a pound. Supplies appeared to be adequate.

Rose—Expectations of the French rose crop were not optimistic. It was reported that the crop would fall short of the normal. The poor state of the crop was attributed to the cold weather during the growing season. Prices were said to be exceedingly high and good quality material scarce. No definite word was heard concerning the Bulgarian oil situation, but there was little hope for much new material from that important source.

Rosemary—There was evidence of new tightness at the origin. According to observers, this was probably brought about by a sudden demand for this material, which is normally a quiet, steady item. Most sales on the spot market were made near the top of the price range, which stood at 70c. to $1 for technical grade and $1 to $1.30 per pound for the USP material.

Sage—Some recently arrived Dalmatian material has been placed on the market at the upper end of the price range, which stood at $13 to $15.75 per pound. It was believed that there was little, if any, at the lower prices. The additional material was far too little to make a noticeable improvement in this market, which has been exceedingly tight for almost a year. The Spanish oil market was without feature. Clary oil has been quite high in price, and observers were of the opinion that it would remain so for some time to come. Prices quoted in France were considerably higher than any of the ceilings now in effect.

Sandalwood—Higher cost of logs has made the recently reduced minimum price impossible and has, thus, brought an increase of 25c. per pound in the low offer, which placed it at $12.75 per pound. Elsewhere, prices ranged to $15 per pound. Supplies were limited, but all inquiries were being met.

Snakeroot—Based on the cost of replacement, the range of quotations expanded upward to $40 per pound last week. There continued to be some material available at $31 per pound. Only small amounts were offered, but these were adequate to meet the usual small demand.

Spearmint—This market presented no problem to dealers at this time. New oil can be bought in the country when desired and the prices seem to have steadied. Spot quotations held at $5.45 to $6.50 per pound.

Thyme—It was reported that Spanish shippers were moving their prices up, after a long period of stability. This was causing some problems to dealers, who were limited by their price ceilings. Thus, some of the lower quotations were withdrawn from the market, when it became evident that replacement buying was impractical. This brought an advance of 25c. per pound in the market for both red and white oil. The former moved up to $2.05 to $3.10 per pound and the latter advanced to $2.25 to $3.50 a pound. A few dealers were in a fortunate position of having good stocks. This may help to steady the market.

Vetiver—This continued to be a tight article. The limited spot stocks of Bourbon oil were held at $26 to $32 per pound. It was reported that there was little, or none, of this oil remaining on the island of Reunion. It appeared that the earliest improvement might only be expected after the next crop is harvested.

Wintergreen—Although there were reports of a strengthening at the source, based mainly on seasonal conditions, suppliers found that they could deal quite comfortably in this article. Quotations for the Northern variety varied from $5.75 to $14.50 a pound. Those for the Southern oil ranged from $3.25 to $19.50 a pound.

Wormseed—While prices for this scarce item were held mainly between $8 and $8.60 per pound, one dealer was in a position to offer some at $7.85 per pound. A number of dealers have simply dropped out of this market for lack of replacements at a price within their price ceilings. For these firms it will probably be necessary to await the next crop, which will come next Fall.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ionones—Lemongrass oil having grown scarce and too high-priced for further importation, these derivatives have been especially hard hit. Many of the usual manufacturers have been forced to give up the further production of these important materials for the present.

Rhodinol—Based on the long-time tightness and high cost of geranium oil, this derived aromatic has maintained a great deal of strength. In cans, quotations ranged from $45 to $55 per pound.

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ACS Seeks Nominations For '52 Fritzsche Award

The American Chemical Society has announced that its canvassing committee is currently seeking nominations for the society-administered Fritzsche award. The award is given annually for outstanding achievement in the field of essential oils and related products embracing analysis, research or new applications of such materials. There are no limits on age or nationality. The award consists of a gold medal and $1,000 in cash.

Names of nominees for the 1952 award must be in the hands of Alden H. Emery, ACS executive secretary, 1155 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., not later than June 1, 1951. The nominations of qualified candidates must be made through a member of the society. Any member, except a member of the award committee, may submit one nomination for the award.

Chapman Quits Calif. Fruit Exchange; Thompson Named

Milton L. Chapman, manager of the products department of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, Ontario, Calif., since 1944, has resigned from the concern. Donald R. Thompson has been named acting manager of the department.

Mr. Chapman joined the products department staff in 1930 as sales manager and was named manager of the department fourteen years later. Mr. Thompson, with California Fruit Growers Exchange since 1927, joined the sales force of the products department in 1929. He has been assistant manager for the past four years.

John Beach, Inc., Formed

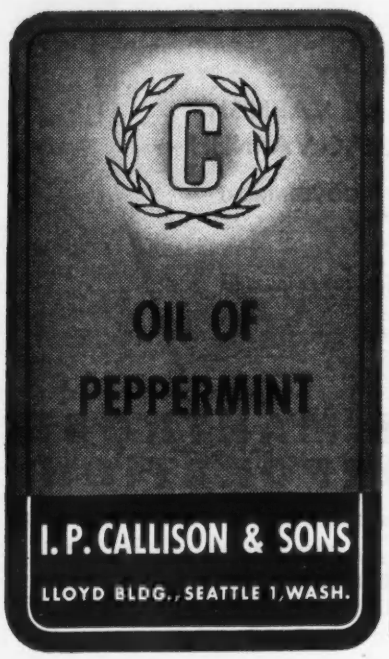
John Beach, Inc., a new firm manufacturing concentrated oils, flavors and emulsions, has been formed at 5925 South Hoover street, Los Angeles 44, Calif. Officers of the concern are John J. Beach, president, and John H. Beach, vice-president. The president has been manufacturing and selling extracts and aromatic chemicals in Los Angeles since 1946. The vice-president of the concern was with Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., from 1908 to 1920, Antoine Chiris Company from 1920 to 1924 and with Seeley & Co. from 1924 to 1947. The concern also sells certified colors and allied products.

Inter-Gulf Adds Fuchsman

Inter-Gulf Chemical & Supply Company, New York, has added Ruth Fuchsman to its staff. Miss Fuchsmann, formerly with Fine Chemical Company, will be in charge of Inter-Gulf's essential oils division in addition to duties in the industrial chemicals department.

Gulf Oil Names Two

Allan B. Sloss has been elected assistant to the president of Gulf Oil Corporation and Gulf Refining Company. I. R. Graves has been named assistant secretary.



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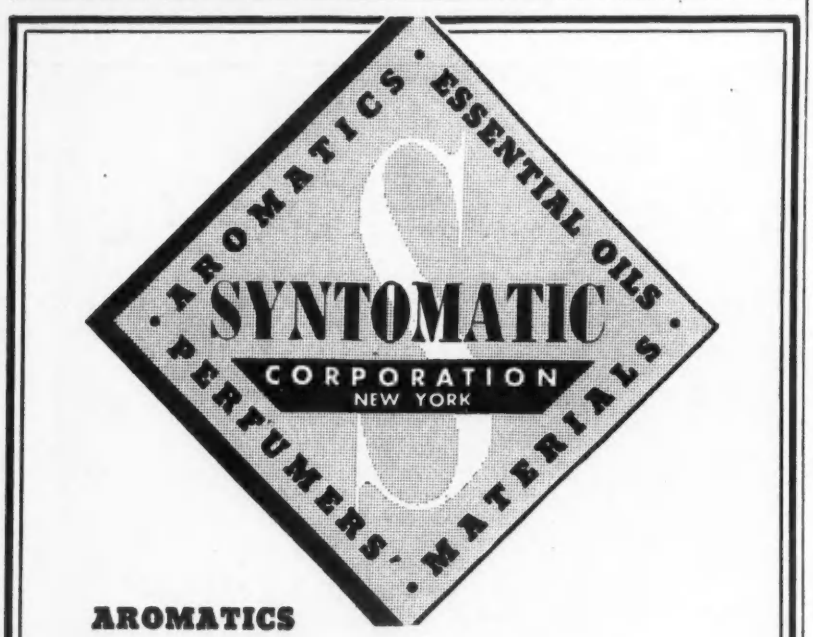
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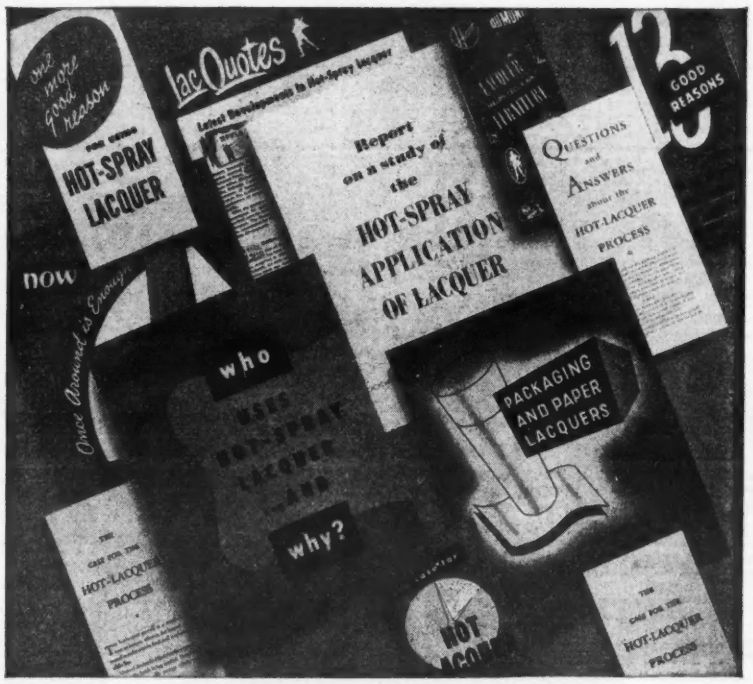

Helpful Facts on Hot Lacquer

Here are a dozen booklets with up-to-date information especially prepared to help you tell industry about recent advancements in lacquer technology. The new and rapidly developing market for hot-spray lacquers is outlined in the survey report, "Who Uses Hot-Spray Lacquer and Why." Other literature describes modern lacquer's merits in the packaging, paper, furniture, and automotive fields. You'll want copies for your files and quantities are available for distribution to your customers. Let these informative sales aids go to work for you.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Imported casein, after climbing in price during the previous week, took a drop last week, this time coming down by 1¾c. Orange grades of shellac were lower by 1c. The market for most items was without any considerable change during the period and there were no indications that there would be any great variations in the immediate future. Practically everything continued in tight supply, while demand for most products was high and, if anything, tending higher.

Pigments were about where they had been, with the demand at high levels. Synthetic resins showed no change during the period and the phenolics were reported to be drying up pretty rapidly, largely as a result of the tightness in phenol, which in turn was affected by tightness in raw materials. Alkyds were in about the same position they had been in. The entire synthetics market was tight and the demand was running along at very high levels and gave all indications of continuing that way.

The conditions in natural resins were still about what they had been, with the trade waiting for some relief from Washington on the price freeze. The high price of materials abroad made it impossible for importers to bring supplies into this country and sell their goods profitably under the ceiling regulations. There had been talk of relief coming but as of last week there was nothing definite heard on it. Demand varied from weak to fairly good and supply ranged pretty much according to grade.

The demand for shellac was possibly a little weaker than it had been, but the reduction in call was slight and was not causing any particular concern in the trade, particularly when an upswing in demand was expected in the next month or so. The demand for casein in this country was not great. One of the largest producers in the Argentine was holding on price but others were reported to have dropped theirs. France was said to have a good deal of supply in prospect for the coming year. This was of course having its effect on both the European and American buying markets.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Casein, imported, acid-precip., 1¾c. per lb.
Shellac, orange grades, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 10, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	169.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—The overall picture for this material was pretty much what it had been last week and there were no indications that it would change much in the immediate future. The price structure was, of course, at the old levels.

Black, Carbon—Production and shipments of contact black in January, 1951, decreased 2 percent and 18 percent respectively from December, 1950. Stocks of contact increased 12 percent. Shipments of furnace black increased 3 percent. Total exports in 1951 increased 32 percent above 1950. The following table is from figures made available by the Bureau of Mines:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Jan., 1951.....	74,812,000	54,442,000	129,254,000
Dec., 1950.....	74,744,000	55,578,000	130,322,000
Jan., 1950.....	50,497,000	48,192,000	98,689,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Jan., 1951.....	77,325,000	46,296,000	123,621,000
Dec., 1950.....	74,888,000	56,520,000	131,408,000
Jan., 1950.....	57,450,000	56,196,000	113,646,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Jan., 1951.....	[3]19,338,000	73,460,000	[1]92,798,000
Dec., 1950.....	21,871,000	65,314,000	87,185,000
Jan., 1950.....	87,913,000	109,568,000	197,481,000

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Jan., 1951.....	[5]	[5]	[5]
Dec., 1950.....	11,254,000	22,516,000	33,770,000
Jan., 1950.....	[4]9,244,000	[4]21,190,000	[4]30,434,000
Jan.-Dec., 1950	[4]133,074,000	[4]266,494,000	[4]399,568,000
Jan.-Dec., 1949	97,901,000	205,343,000	303,244,000

[1] Loss of 20,000 pounds.
[2] From records of U.S. Dept. of Commerce.
[3] Not available.
[4] Revised.

Bronze Powder, Gold—Demand continued at high levels during the past week and was ahead of supply. This applied to the litho, moulding, printing ink and radiator grades.

Lead, Metallic, Paste—The demand for this material was not going along at what could be called strong levels during the period under review, although it was holding up fairly well. The manufacture of other lead materials was reported to be providing a sufficient amount of the paste to satisfy the market without any particular difficulty. In 20,000 to 40,000 pound lots the material was listed at 34½c.; in 10,000 to 20,000 pound lots it was listed at 35c.; in 2,000 to 10,000 pound lots it was valued at 35½c. and in 200 to 2,000 pound lots it was at 36c.

Lead Pigments—Demand for these materials continued at the strong rate that had been noted in the recent past and there were no indications that there would be any change in this situation for some time to come. Supply was, as one producer put it, as good as could be expected under the circumstances. The market for the metal continued in a very strong position while the supply held to a very tight level.

Fillers and Extenders

Rottenstone—The demand for this item last week was reported to be going along at pretty good levels and from all indications it was likely to continue that way for at least the predictable future. The supply was sufficiently high to accommodate the requirements of the market without any particular difficulty. The carload price was $40 per ton and the less carload figure was $48 per ton.

Synthetic Resins

The market for the various synthetics continued just as tight last week as it had been for some time past. As far as the phenolics were concerned, it was said that they were drying up rapidly and most of the responsibility for this situation fell on the shortage of phenol. The phenol people, in turn, were having their share of troubles in trying to get enough raw materials to keep going at something resembling the output their customers required. The situation for alkyds was not so bad as it was for the phenolics, and they were reported to be in what could be called fair shape. Linseed oil and soybean oil were both in a strong market, as they had been for some time past, but they were available. The overall picture of demand throughout the synthetics market was one of strength and the indications were that it would continue that way for some time to come. The supply picture was tight all around and allocations imposed by producers in an effort to spread a fair share of material around were a common thing. Everything seemed about the same except for the phenolics, which were tightening steadily.

Ester Gums—The demand was reported to be holding up at very good levels and there were no changes that could be foreseen in this situation for the immediate future. The supply at the present time was reported to be in what could be called a good position. The gum rosin type was quoted at 20½c.and the wood rosin type was at 19½c.

Natural Resins

The trade was still waiting for a clarification of the government price regulations, and until such time as that was made it could not do very much except mark time. Importers in this country were not buying very much material these days because prices abroad are often so high that it is impossible to sell in this country at the prices established during the price freeze period. There has been talk from time to time that there was some relief in sight from Washington, but as of last week there was nothing definite. Because of the considerable distances materials must be shipped and because of other factors at the source it is necessary for the trade in this country to keep considerable inventories on hand, and they are being drained or have been drained, depending on grade, and replacement at today's prices abroad frequently means there would be no profit. Demand held at fairly good to slight levels and the supply depended pretty much on grade.

Shellac—The supply and demand picture was pretty much the same as it had been in recent weeks. Orange grades were 1c. lower. The demand was possibly a little lower than it had been

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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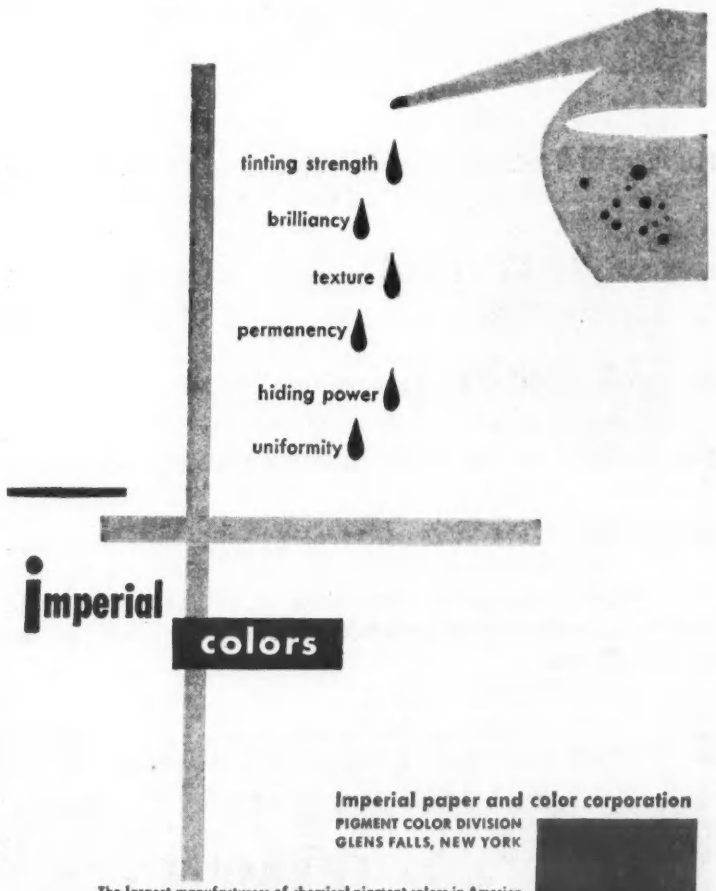

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but the falling off in demand was not of any great proportions and was causing no particular concern in the trade. It was thought that in the next few weeks or so the demand would probably be back where it had been. Supplies here at the present time were sufficiently high to accommodate the market without any particular difficulty, although the opinion was expressed, as it had been several times in the past, that there might be a shortage among the better grades towards the end of this month and in April. If that should come about, it was thought that it would result from the high prices abroad which in the recent past have discouraged importers from buying large quantities of material. There was no special news from the India market. Things there appeared to be going along pretty much as they had been and no substantial changes could be foreseen. The new crop, due in about April, from all reports should be at least fair but there were still a number of factors that had to be taken into consideration, not the least of them being the weather.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Argentine material came down in price by 1¾c. per pound during the past week. One of the largest producers in the Argentine was reported to be holding firm on price, but others had lowered theirs and therefore the market was weaker. The mills in this country have not been buying heavily recently and that accounts for the easing in the price structure. Reports were current last week that French production will amount to 12,000 to 14,000 tons this year. This includes both lactic and rennet. With production increasing in Europe, this was naturally having an effect on the market for Argentine material. The demand for the domestic material was not at high levels. Supplies, however, were sufficiently high in this country for ordinary ordering although they were not what could be called high.

Dry casein production for January was estimated at 1,200,000 pounds, down 5 percent from a year earlier, but up 4 percent from the 1945-'49 average for the date, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Manufacturers' stocks of dry casein were 1,575,000 pounds on January 31, a gain of 19 percent from a year earlier, but a decline of 38 percent from the five-year average for the date. Stocks for the date in past years have ranged from 1,325,000 pounds last year to 8,430,000 pounds in 1943.

Lecithin—The demand was running along at very high levels during the past week, as it had been doing for some time past and from all indications was likely to go on doing for some time into the future. The supply was in what could be called a pretty good position. It was not exactly strong and there were some slight delays in the filling of orders but on the whole the market could be taken care of with reasonable promptness, all things considered. The bleached was posted at 20c. in carloads and 21c. in less than carloads while the unbleached was going for 19c. in carloads and 20c. in less than carloads.

Smalt—The picture for this material had not changed greatly in the recent past and there were no considerable changes expected in the immediate future. The demand was up to good levels while the

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supply had strength enough to take care of the requirements of customers without any particular difficulty. The blue was quoted at 18c. and the black at 15c.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended March 3 averaged $32.25 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This was an increase of 67 cents above the previous week's average of $31.58 and reflected the continued increased yields of turpentine and rosin as a result of the warm weather.

The sixteen reporting plants received 2,787 barrels of gum, an average of 174 barrels per plant, compared with an average of 161 barrels a week earlier. The contents per barrel averaged 9.62 gallons of turpentine and 296.2 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 9 percent WW, 14 percent WG, 28 percent N, 26 percent M, and 23 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended March 9 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. Friday	New York l.c.l., ex whse.
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$9.75	$10.50
D	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.75	10.50
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.75	10.50
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.75	10.50
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.75	10.50
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.75	10.50
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.75	10.50
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.85	10.60
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.85	10.60
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.00	10.75
WG	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	10.45	11.20
WW	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.75	11.20
X	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.75	11.50

	Drums				
Sales			...	...	...
Receipts	565	783	...	85	...
Shipments	5,589		341		6
Stocks	14,443	15,226	14,885	14,970	14,964

Gum Turpentine

New York, Friday, tankcars, f.o.b	gal. (7 lbs.). 1.05
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal. (7 lbs.). 1.15

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk— Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92
Sales, bbls	..	..	..	..	..
Receipts, bbls	441	9	..	282	..
Shipments, bbls	91	158	595	55	97
Stocks, bbls	1,841	1,693	1,098	1,325	1,228

Savannah, March 9.—Gross selling prices throughout the naval stores production area, as reported to the Department of Agriculture at the close of business today, are as follows:—

Gum rosin, per 100 lbs. net weight—drums export, f.a.s., southern ports, WW, $10.35-$10.50, WG, $9.95, K, $9.15-$9.30, H, $9.27.

Wood rosin, per 100 lbs., net weight—drums, f.o.b., plant, WW, $9.50, FF $6.75-$7.30. Tankcars, f.o.b., plant, M, $7.55. Drums export, f.a.s., southern ports, WW, $10.25-$10.50, FF, $8.

Gum turpentine, per gallon, 7.2 pounds—tankcars, $1, f.o.b., plant. Export, drums included, galvanized, $1.17 f.a.s. southern ports.

Wood turpentine, steam distilled, per gallon—tankcars, 68c.-75c. f.o.b., plant.

Lead and Zinc Pigment Shipments Higher in 1950

Lead and zinc pigments and zinc salts shipments rebounded in 1950 from the reduced rates that accompanied the industrial recession of mid-1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. Lead pigment increases ranged from 62 percent for white lead (dry or in oil) to 38 percent for red lead. Zinc pigment gains ranged from 37 percent for zinc oxide (leaded) to 35 percent for lithopone; zinc chloride rose 15 percent and zinc sulphate 19 percent.

Important consuming industries of pigments showed marked advances in 1950. Passenger automobile production rose 30 percent, and trucks 18 percent; the value of private construction increased 27 percent and public construction 11 percent; consumption of natural rubber gained 24 percent, and of the synthetic type 28 percent as compared with 1949.

Some lead and zinc pigments and zinc salts shipped by domestic manufacturers in the United States, in short tons, during 1950, as compared with 1949, follow:—

	1950	1949
Basic lead sulphate or sublimed lead:		
White	*	*
Blue	*	*
Red lead	34,400	24,866
Orange mineral	...	...
Litharge	169,300	121,052
White lead:		
Dry	28,300	15,719
In oil†	16,100	11,636
Zinc oxide	160,300	110,132
Leaded zinc oxide	61,500	36,722
Lithopone	105,800	78,335
Zinc chloride, 50°B	63,400	55,208
Zinc sulphate	23,800	20,065

* Bureau of Mines not at liberty to publish.
† Weight of white lead only.

Barytes Plant in Construction

A mill to process white barytes from the Brookfield deposit is reportedly under construction by Maritime Barytes, Ltd., Canada. A stronger demand for the material for chemical and industrial uses is said to have enabled the concern to obtain the necessary capital for the venture.

American-Marietta Elects Hemingway, Flesheim to Bd.

American-Marietta Company, Chicago, has elected R. J. Hemingway, president of the concern, and S. W. Flesheim, president of Master Builders Company, Cleveland, to its board of directors. The company thus increased membership on its board from seven to nine. American-Marietta also elected Earl R. Dodd, general manager of the concern's adhesive, chemical and resin operations, to a vice-presidency.

Dow Chemical Names Two

Thomas M. Gow, former coatings salesman for the New York area of The Dow Chemical Company, has been named assistant to the head of the coatings section of the company's plastic sales division in Midland, Mich. Mr. Gow has been with Dow since 1946. He was formerly associated with The Gates Rubber Company, Denver, Col.

Ross D. Visger has been named to succeed Mr. Gow in the New York office. Mr. Visger joined Dow in 1946 and has been in coatings technical service laboratories in Midland for the last three years.

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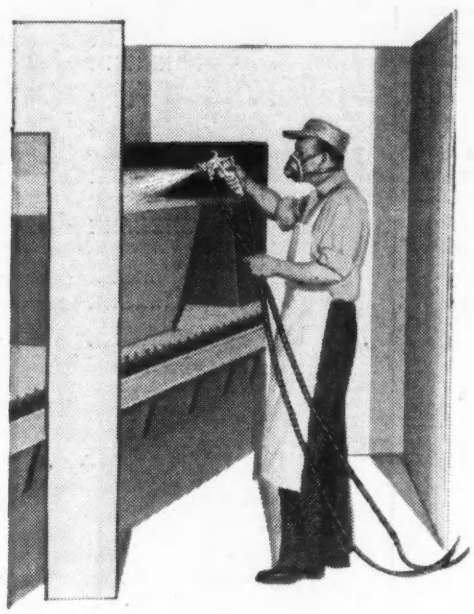

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Synthetic Organic Chemicals Production in 1950 Reported

The United States Tariff Commission has issued its preliminary report of 1950 production of specified organic chemicals in this country. Production figures, which include all material produced whether consumed in producing plants, transferred to other plants of the producing companies or sold, in pounds (unless otherwise specified), follow:—

Acetanilid, tech. and USP	5,159,997
Acetic acid—	
Synthetic	439,211,958
Recovered	2,044,625,336
Natural[2]	20,751,483
Acetic anhydride[3]	902,458,465
Acetone	481,668,563
Acetylsalicylic acid	10,770,610
Amyl acetates—	
n-Amyl acetate (90%)	
Isoamyl acetate (90%)	3,699,633
Anilin	97,946,424
Barbituric acid derivatives[4]—	
5-Ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid and salts (Phenobarbital)	361,876
Benzene (Benzol)—	
Motor grade—	
Tar distillers[5] gal.	5,738,990
Coke-oven operators[6] gal.	6,591,144
All other grades—	
Tar distillers and from petroleum[5] gal.	34,929,455
Coke-oven operators[6] gal.	153,801,472
Butyl alcohol, primary, normal	147,326,499
Carbon disulphide	426,162,547
Carbon tetrachloride	216,582,662
Chlorobenzene, mono	346,790,372
Creosote oil—	
Tar distillers[5] gal.	111,670,781
Coke-oven operators[6] gal.	29,373,241
Cresols[7]—	
Meta-para	7,324,483
Ortho-meta-para	9,342,857
Cresylic acid, refined[7,8]	31,077,152
Dibutyl phthalate	19,554,910
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)	62,835,828
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2-4-D)	13,235,033
Dyes (commercial concentrations)—	
C.I. 202 Chrome blue black R	825,469
C.I. 581 Direct black EW	7,998,408
F.P. 302 Naphthol AS	970,643
Ethyl acetate (85%)	86,756,655
Ethyleneglycol	510,522,444
Ethyl ethers, tech. and USP	37,332,438
Formaldehyde (37% by weight)	783,939,968
Hexachlorocyclohexane (Benzene hexachloride)	57,507,538
Gamma isomer content of hexachlorocyclohexane	7,730,341
Hexamethylenetetramine	[1]6,369,676
Lakes—Peacock blue (Patent blue)	3,077,474
Methanol—	
Natural[9]	13,824,493
Synthetic	899,950,191
Naphthalene—	
Tar distillers[5]—	
Crude, solidifying at—	
Less than 70° C	194,947,126
Refined, solidifying at—	
79° and over	86,679,243
Coke-oven operators[6]—	
Crude, solidifying at—	
Less than 79° C	98,029,201
Penicillin and salts[4] Million Oxford units.	222,305,329
Pentaerythritol	[1]12,628,654
Phenol (synthetic and natural) tech. and USP[7]	310,391,333
Phthalic anhydride	214,709,425
Propyleneglycol	[1]27,213,424
Pyridine[7]—	
Crude bases (dry basis) and semi-refined gal.	.....
Refined	.....
Streptomycin gm.	20,306,160
Dihydrostreptomycin gm.	72,140,182
Styrene (Government and privately owned plants combined)	540,702,723
Sulpha drugs[4]	5,021,308
Tetramethylthiuram sulphides	2,738,121
Toluene—	
Coke-oven operators[6] gal.	30,384,630
All other[5,10] gal.	34,329,291
Tricresyl phosphate	15,325,047
Vitamins[7]—	
Ascorbic acid and salts	1,037,396
Niacin and niacinamide	1,412,005
Pyridoxine (B_6)	17,628
Thiamin chloride (B_1)	237,463
Xylene, crude—	
From coaltar[7] and from petroleum. gal.	66,933,467

[1] Four months (Sept.-Dec.) total.
[2] Natural acetic acid as reported to the Bureau of Census.
[3] Produced from ketone, acetylene, ethylene and from acetic acid by the vapor phase process.
[4] Statistics are given in terms of bulk medicinals only.
[5] Produced by tar distillers from purchased coaltar only or from oil-gas or water-gas produced or purchased by tar distillers.
[6] Products of coke-oven operators only. These statistics are collected and compiled by the coal economics division, Bureau of Mines.
[7] Statistics represent total product from all sources including both data reported by coke-oven operators to the coal economics division, Bureau of Mines, and that reported by distillers of purchased coaltar to the U.S. Tariff Commission
[8] Includes refined cresylic acid derived from petroleum.
[9] Reported to the Bureau of Census.
[10] Includes toluene produced from petroleum by any process.

NYPVLA, NYPVC Joint Meeting Thursday

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will jointly sponsor a symposium on "New Approaches to Production Economy" March 15 at the Biltmore hotel, New York. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m.

Carl L. Engelhardt, of the Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company, will serve as moderator of the program, which will be divided into three parts. L. J. Venuto, of the technical service department, Binney & Smith Company, will discuss "The Importance of the Vehicle as the Dispersing Medium." Herbert E. Hillman, technical director of Eagle Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., will talk on "Practical Dispersion in Some Mixing and Grinding Equipment." S. R. Mountsier, jr., manager of technical service, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., will offer a "Review of Some Modern Mixing and Grinding Equipment." Members of both the Boston and Philadelphia paint associations and production clubs are expected to attend.

Phila.Wilmington Color Group to Meet Thursday

The Philadelphia-Wilmington Color Group will hold its next dinner meeting March 15 at 6:30 p.m. at the Philadelphia Textile Institute in that city. Guest speaker will be Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, vice-president of the engineering research and development department, Columbia Broadcasting System, who will discuss "Color Television."

Canadian Asbestos Output Hit All-Time High in 1950

Canadian asbestos production, which makes up 70 percent of the world's supply of the material, hit an all-time high in both tonnage and value during 1950. Total production of asbestos fiber in the Dominion last year amounted to 810,000 tons, valued at approximately $65,000,000, against an output of 575,000 tons valued at $40,000,000 in 1949.

A new important mine in Munro township in Ontario was opened. The discovery of a new asbestos-bearing area in this district led to active prospecting in an attempt to delimit future ore bodies.

Trade Briefs

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has appointed William A. Groening, jr., assistant general counsel of the concern.

Harold E. Webster, president of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has been reelected president of the Millard Fillmore Hospital of Buffalo.

W. Roy Weeks, Paris, France, who will be recalled as a visitor at a Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs meeting a year or so ago, has been elected president emeritus of the American Chamber of Commerce in France. He had been president of the chamber for the record period of thirteen years.

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Credit Ass'n Paint Group Appoints Committee Heads

The Paint & Allied Industries Group of the New York Credit Men's Association has selected the following to head its 1951 standing committees:—

Auditing, S. Samuels, Eagle Paint & Varnish Works, Inc.; board of credit appraisal and receivable recovery, Victor Isaacs, Central Paint & Varnish Works, Inc.; entertainment, Mr. Isaacs; grievance, W. T. Stewart, Benjamin Moore & Co.; membership, T. H. Kleine, Standard Varnish Works; nominating, H. W. Thibault, The Federal Paint Company; publicity, W. Rohs, Colonial Works, Inc.; resolutions and amendments, H. F. Forster, Keystone Varnish Company; uniform practice, G. Bloom, Hanlon & Goodman Company, and program, M. B. Weinstock, M. J. Merkin Paint Company.

Catalin Expanding

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has received a contract from the Catalin Corporation of America to construct additional storage facilities for Catalin's liquid resin plant at Calumet City, Ill., which was completed last year by Blaw-Knox.

Coaltar Anti-Corrosive Coatings Now Available

Continental Coatings Corporation, New York, and South River, N. J., has developed and is now producing in quantity six coaltar base anti-corrosive coatings for the protection of metals, wood, masonry and insulation. Field tested for the past twelve years, the new coatings are said to form a tough, elastic film which resists the penetration of chemicals, fumes, moisture and heat. They are also said to be insoluble in oil and completely waterproof.

Buffalo Paint Club to Hear Livingston at Tues. Meeting

The Buffalo Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will hold its next meeting March 13 at the Sheraton hotel in that city. Guest speaker will be Larry Livingston, of the public relations department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

OIT Gets 'DO' Authority For Aircraft Maintenance

The Civil Aeronautics Administration has delegated authority to the Office of International Trade to issue "DO" ratings to purchase orders for paints and chemicals used in the maintenance of aircraft registered in foreign countries other than those in the Marshall plan group.

The action was contained in an order that became effective February 23, it was stated. The assignment of "DO" ratings for such materials needed for aircraft registered outside the Marshall plan group of countries was delegated in the same order to the Economic Cooperation Administration. "DO" ratings also can be issued covering other needed equipment, including aluminum, steel, copper, brass, textiles, lumber, and plastics.

Harwick Standard Develops Two New Aromatic Resins

Harwick Standard Chemical Company, Trenton, N. J., has developed two new aromatic resins, "Piccocizer R" and "Aromatic Plasticizer No. 25." The former, a light-colored high boiling point polymerized aromatic resin in liquid form, is viewed by the company as a replacement or extender for the light-colored high melting point coumarone-indene resins in many types of stocks. The latter product, a low melting point polymerized aromatic resin, is believed adaptable in many instances as a replacement or extender of other less available, reinforcing plasticizing resins.

Hilton-Davis Expanding Flushed Color Output

Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, expects to have the world's largest vacuum flushing machine in operation by September. Hilton-Davis, which pioneered in the process, is expanding production because of the increasing interest in flushed colors by American printing ink manufacturers. The concern is putting up a new addition to its plant to house the equipment, which will supplement smaller flushing machines now in operation.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in edible crude vegetable oils continued spotty and was confined to nearby deliveries at ceilings, with the exception of soybean oil which commanded fair interest for forward delivery. Prices were strong and maintained at ceilings, especially for old crop oil. Tallow and greases were lower, and the index declined 0.3 point. Manufacturer's prices for inedible tallow and greases were rolled back to December levels effective today (see page 3).

While corn, cottonseed and soybean oils were held at ceilings, peanut oil was higher, rallying under improved demand, and advanced 1¼ cents per pound. Soybean futures also were firmer and sales took place at a fractional advance. Corn oil was moved at ceilings, while crude cottonseed oil was practically unavailable at ceilings. Prices of some container sizes of corn, cottonseed, soybean oils and shortening were rolled back by OPS, but salad or winterized and alkali refined soybean oils in tankcars were fractionally advanced under amendment No. 1.

Further weakness developed in tallow and greases, which declined 1¼ cents, per pound, scoring a net decline of 2¼ cents during the past ten days. Trading was moderate at the lower levels. Export business was fairly active at premiums.

Oiticica oil was stronger especially for forward delivery due to the scarcity of offerings for shipment from Brazil. Prices were advanced ½ cent to 2 cents per pound, depending upon seller and delivery. Tung oil continued upward, advancing fractionally owing to scarcity of offering.

Prices of some processors of edible corn, cottonseed and soybean oils and shortening were rolled back 1 to 2 cents per pound by the Office of Price Stabilization, effective March 12. The roll back came in Amendment No. 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation No. 6, issued February 13, which rolled back prices of crude corn, cottonseed and soybean oils. The order sets dollars and cents ceilings for most grades and container sizes of edible oils and shortening. Differentials for quantities, types of containers, cash discounts, area and branch houses and car routes are provided.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed and futures was light last week. Market was irregular and lacked stability. Selling pressure caused new crop months to decline fractionally on prospects of a big cotton crop this year. Nearby deliveries were firm at ceilings and in good demand. Lack of consuming demand and lower lard and soybean futures were contributing factors.

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil, crude soybean oils future contracts will be extended to the current month and seventeen succeeding months beginning March 12, instead of the current month and eleven succeeding months, it was announced by the board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange. The cottonseed and soybean oils futures market on the Exchange will be closed Good Friday and Saturday.

Quiet trading continued in crude cottonseed oil. Offers were scarce. Bids were in the market at ceilings—23½c. per pound, tankcars, Southeast and Valley, and 23¼c., f.o.b. mills, Texas.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 9 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	93	26.40	23.40	26.40B
May	96	26.40	26.40	26.40B
July	161	26.38	26.03	26.16
September	217	24.96	23.94	23.97S
October	121	22.90	21.55	21.45@21.52
December	208	21.90	20.90	20.00@20.55
January	1	21.90	20.90	20.00@20.55

Total sales, 897 tankcars, including [illegible]

Memphis.—Ceilings maintained for crude cottonseed and soybean oils, 23½c. and 20½c. per pound, tanks, f.o.b. mills, respectively. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $32 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed hulls, $23 per ton, bulk, Memphis. Cottonseed products in scarce supply. Most mills closing for season. Ceiling prices discouraging.

Linseed Oil

New business was practically at a standstill and little improvement was expected until the announcement of ceilings. While trading was inactive, consumers continued to absorb a good volume of oil against former contracts. Raw oil was unchanged at 22.60c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, prompt and forward delivery. Some shading was reported for round lots for late summer delivery, while prompt positions were firm.

Minneapolis.—There was renewed interest in the linseed oil market late last week as the price of flaxseed advanced from $4.85 to $4.90 per bushel following the parity price boost of 7c. a bushel. Raw linseed oil prices, however, were held at 22c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1. Crushers said the flaxseed price advance of 5c. per bushel could spell an advance of two-tenths of a cent per pound. Sales were mostly of a replacement nature. The warehouse price for zone 1 held at 24c. per pound, raw, on a returnable basis. Shipping specifications came in at a good rate.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	10,320,000	8,280,000
Since Sept. 1	257,120,000	219,080,000

Flaxseed—Market stronger, advancing 5c. per bushel.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed prices moved up a nickel last week on the heels of the parity price boost. Sales early in the week were made at $4.85 per bushel for spot and to-arrive offerings. At mid-week they climbed to $4.87, and thence to $4.90. Offerings of seed continued light, however, and crushers bought only 17 spot cars and 44 to-arrive cars, plus around 3,500 bushels to-arrive via truck. Demand continued aggressive. Of interest to the trade was the agriculture department report which showed that farmers had placed 956,018 bushels of flaxseed under CCC price support through Jan. 31, 1951. Of this total, 607,730 bushels were farm-stored seed and 286,154 bushels were warehouse-stored, while 62,134 bushels were under purchase agreement.

The Flax Development committee of the Flax Institute of the U. S. announced that the Crystal variety of flaxseed has been removed from the list of flax types officially recommended for growth in Minnesota. The report said that "although Crystal flaxseed has yielded well in certain parts of northern Minnesota, the Redwood, B-5128, Dakota and Koto types have proved more superior. Redwood, which is a newly-developed strain of flaxseed, will not be available to the general public until 1952.

Shipments and receipts of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	214,200	139,400	79,900	27,200
Since Sept. 1	21,631,400	12,741,900	3,302,300	2,204,600

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Consuming inquiry continued keen, but business was restricted owing to scarcity of supplies. Producers limited deliveries only to regular customers. Prices were strong and unchanged.

Coconut—This market was quiet. Crude oil was quoted 21½c. to 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Trading was slow.

Copra—Shipments were firm at $285 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Buying interest was reported slow.

Corn—Trading was light and spotty. Crude oil remained firm at ceiling—24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined salad oil also was unchanged at 28.40c. per pound, New York delivery. The price of salad oil in drums was set by O.P.S. at 32¼c. per pound, while oil was quoted at 30¼c. per pound, in sizable quantities.

Oiticica—Market was firmer, reflecting the scarcity of offers for shipment from Brazil. Prices were higher and advanced ½c. to 2c. per pound, depending upon seller. Liquid ranged from 32½c. to 34c. per pound, tankcars, New York, as to seller. Trading was quiet. Drums were held at 34½c. to 35½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Quiet demand and liberal arrivals kept the market dull and easy. Edible oil was quoted at $3.50 to $3.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity. Olive foots were inactive, with small lots available at 21c. per pound, drums, and carlots, 20c., prompt delivery. Replacements cost was reported about 1c. higher.

Palm—Supplies on spot were available at 27c. to 29c. per pound, drums, depend-

Peanut—Crude oil was firmer and was ing upon seller and quantity. Offers for shipment were scarce and quoted higher.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oiticica oil, ½c. to 2c. per lb.
Peanut oil, 1¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, salad, 55/100c. per lb.
alkali, refined, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Greases, 2½c. per lb.
Tallow, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 10, 1950
226.7	227.0	227.1	117.3	119.7

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

advanced to 26¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, denoting a net gain of 1¼c. Interest in refined oil was inactive. Tankcars were higher and nominal at 30½c. per pound, New York basis. The government released peanuts for about 120 tankcars of oil last week.

Sesame—Limited supplies were closely held and prices were lifted to 38c. per pound, drums, small lots, for spot delivery.

Soybean—Trading was more active for prompt and forward delivery. Crude oil was moved at the ceiling—20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for prompt delivery. Futures were firmer and sales were reported up to 20¼c. per pound, for July-September. Salad or winterized oil was advanced to 24.45c. per pound, in tankcars, New York delivery. This grade was reported sold in round lots for export at 25.65c. per pound, drums, while the ceiling was set at 28.25c. drums for smaller quantities. Commodity Credit Corporation made export contracts during the week of February 26-March 2, for the purchase of 15,371,000 pounds of refined, edible soybean oil for shipment to Yugoslavia. Total purchase contracts, October 1, 1950, through March 2, 1951, totaled 13,054,000 pounds of crude soybean oil, and 17,275,000 pounds of refined soybean oil. A total of 14,426,299 bushels of soybeans were placed under price support in the period July, 1950, through January, 1951, according to Commodity Credit Corp., compared with 14,986,708 bushels during the same period a year ago.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended March 9 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	2	20.50	20.50	20.50B
May	73	20.50	20.35	20.49S
July	112	20.40	19.75	19.84S
September	39	19.00	18.20	18.20S
October	24	17.80	17.15	16.80@17.15
December	22	16.92	16.11	16.10@16.25
January	2	16.49	16.40	16.10@16.20

Total sales, 274 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Tightening of customs clearances of products of Chinese origin resulted in the withdrawal of some sellers of tung oil from the market. This stiffened quotations and light offers were raised to 41c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt and forward delivery, following trading at 40½c. Oil in drums also was firmer, ranging from 42½c. to 43c. per pound, according to quantity and seller. The Treasury Department instructed collectors of customs that beginning March 7, they may no longer accept or allow certain classes of custom entries, withdrawals and transfers with regard to merchandise of Chinese origin imported from any country, unless foreign assets control licenses are presented.

An important agreement has been reached between Chinese tung oil exporters in Canton and a British company of Hong Kong, for the exchange of 450 tons of tung oil for an equal value of industrial raw material, according to a special report from Canton.

Fats and Greases

Greases—OPS announced price ceilings last week which rolled prices back to their December levels.

Lard—Business was reported slow. Market was easy and quotations more or less nominal. Cash lard was lower at 18.67c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—OPS announced price ceilings which rolled back prices to their December levels.

Fish Oils

Cod—Offerings from Newfoundland were still scarce and the market was a dull and nominal affair. Stocks on spot were practically nil.

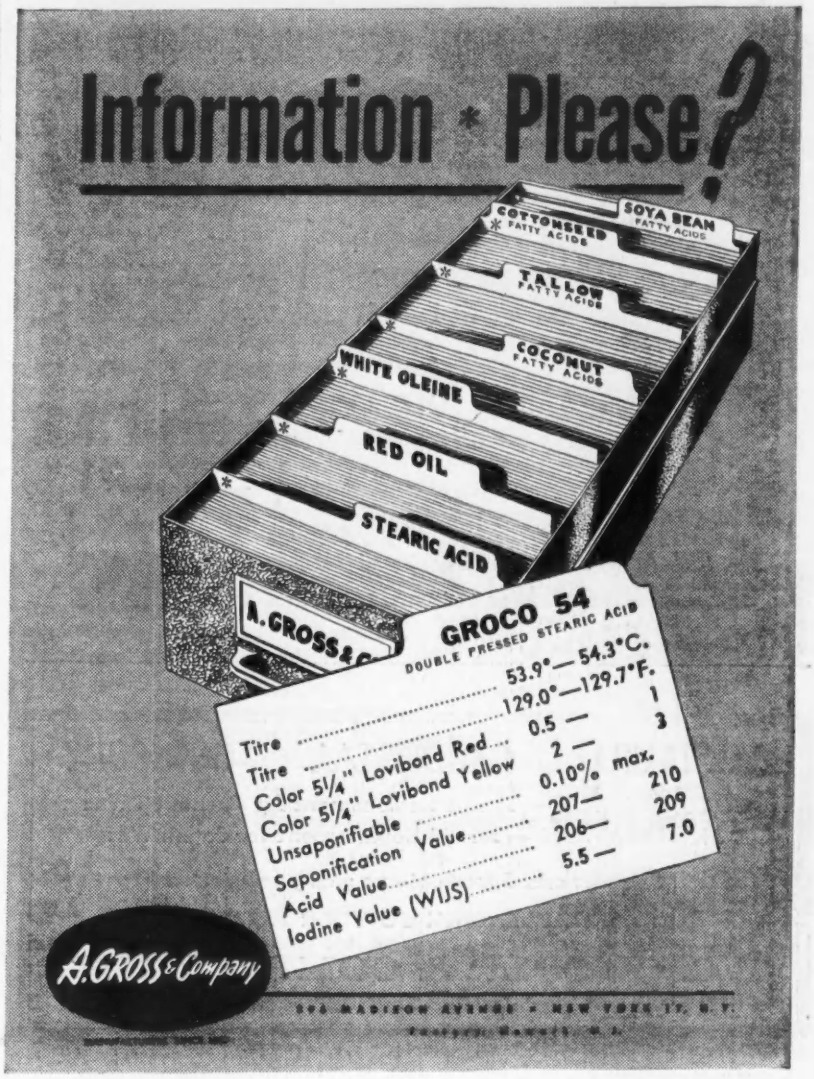
Refined—Prices were unchanged and firm for all grades, despite quiet demand. Light pressed was maintained at 22c. per pound, tankcars, and alkali refined at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Trading in crude sardine and menhaden oils was at a standstill, with offerings scarce as yet for new crop oil.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Forty-one percent loose slab cake was scarce in the Mississippi Valley region, but occasional trades are made at $73 per ton, March shipment. Forty-one percent sacked cottonseed meal was offered at $81 per ton, basis Memphis; $80.50, Georgia, and $82 to $83 Carolina mills, March shipment. The market has been on the weak side with fairly limited trading.

Linseed Meal—Market was unsettled with competing meals.

Minneapolis.—Weakness in soybean meal, and the fact that there were plentiful supplies of linseed meal and soybean meal, trimmed



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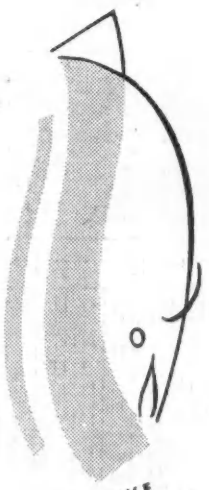

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linseed meal prices here last week. Distributor and feed manufacturers took only small amounts of meal during the week as feeder inquiry slackened with the approach of spring. Compared with a week ago, linseed meal prices were $1 a ton lower. Extracted meal was quoted at $62 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for spot needs, and at $63 for April forward. Expeller meal was priced $1 over extracted.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	13,080,000	14,100,000
Since Sept. 1	520,920,000	480,611,000

Peanut Meal—Along with other protein meals, peanut meal declined in price during the week. Forty-five percent old process was quoted at $70 per ton, South Georgia, and $69 South Alabama mills, March shipment. Government announced last week the release of peanuts for crushing approximately 6,500 tons of meal in the Southeast, which will give an ample supply for prevailing demand.

Soybean Meal—Prices have declined approximately $5 per ton during the past week, making unrestricted meal $68 per ton and restricted $69, bulk, Decatur. The market at the present time is controlled by resellers. Processor offerings are consistently $1 to $2 per ton higher for nearby shipment. April through September shipment was offered at $70 to $72 per ton, bulk, Decatur. Southeastern meal was quoted at $80 per ton, basis Mississippi Valley; $83, Georgia, and $85 Carolina mills, March shipment. Demand was only fair.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was slow, especially in crude grades; as in most instances, the cost of replacements was above ceilings of refined grades. Offers of crude for shipment were firm at prevailing high levels. Demand for refined was quiet.

Candelilla Wax—Subsidies have been granted to Mexican producers of candelilla wax, effective to December 1, 1951. The subsidy is equivalent to 75 percent of the specific export tariff, but is only obtainable by companies authorized as producers by the Secretariat of National Economy and that effect exports through the government-owned Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, SA.

Carnauba—Business was reported slow both on spot and for shipment. Consumers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner. Prices were unchanged and continued entirely nominal for all grades. No. 3 crude was quoted at $1.25 to $1.27 per pound, spot, as to quantity, and refined, $1.30 to $1.32. No. 1 yellow ranged from $1.35 to $1.37 and No. 2 $1.33 to $1.35. Brazil exported 7,000 tons of carnauba wax, valued at Cr. 224.3 million during the first six months of 1950, a 22 percent increase in tonnage and 35 percent in value over the same period in 1949. Increased sales, plus barter trade, have practically eliminated the reserve stock, according to Canadian Foreign Trade Service.

Canadian Vermiculite To Be Marketed Soon

Sicoe Gold Mines has announced plans to bring into production shortly the first commercial deposits of vermiculite to be found in Canada. The deposit was recently discovered in Lanark County, Ontario. Other deposits of the material are found in Montana and in South Africa. War scarcities, company officials believe, may provide an opening for the industrial introduction of the product.

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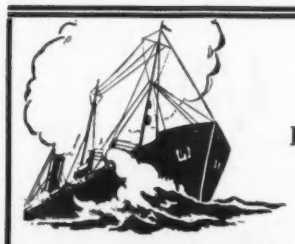

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US Fats, Oils Imports Up in '50; Exports Off

The United States in 1950 again engaged in a large volume of foreign trade in fats, oils, and oilseeds, according to statistics compiled by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The total 1950 volume of imports and exports, in terms of oil, was nearly equal to that of 1949, with imports going over the 1949 level and exports just under.

The total United States volume of imports and exports was 3,299,000,000 pounds, oil equivalent, compared with 3,316,000,000 pounds. Imports were up 21 percent from 1949 and exports were down 11 percent.

The reduced imports of castor beans in 1950 were more than offset by a volume of castor oil over four times greater than in 1949. Both copra and coconut oil imports were significantly larger than in the previous year. Olive oil imports also were substantially larger partly because of the reduction in the olive oil duty in the spring of 1950. Edible olive oil imports were not only four times the tonnage of 1949, but were fully one-fourth greater than prewar. Palm oil imports were below those of the two previous years. Imports of tung oil, markedly greater than in 1949, were less than prewar by roughly one-tenth.

Imports

Following are imports for consumption of specified fats and oils, in pounds unless otherwise specified, during 1950, as compared with 1949:—

	1950	1949
Babassu kernels	32,811,000	46,591,000
Babassu oil	18,220,000	3,565,000
Castor beans	262,227,000	289,936,000
Castor oil	46,590,000	10,618,000
Flaxseed ....bu.	2,000	148,000
Linseed oil	69,000	1,317,000
Copra ....short tons.	465,128	428,230
Coconut oil	137,744,000	107,860,000
Oiticica oil	13,373,000	8,940,000
Olive oil:		
Edible	79,288,000	20,048,000
Inedible	8,764,000	3,124,000
Palm oil	56,400,000	82,340,000
Sesame seed	20,646,000	10,818,000
Tea seed oil	77,000	141,000
Tucum kernels	15,919,000	30,183,000
Tung oil	112,484,000	64,938,000
Sesame oil:		
Edible	248,000	255,000
Rapeseed oil:		
Denatured	4,269,000	3,905,000
Herring oil	8,140,000	16,210,000
All others (as oil)	80,115,000	35,797,000
Total as oil	1,307,098,000	1,079,474,000

Exports

Following are exports of specified fats, oils and oilseeds, in pounds unless otherwise specified, during 1950, as compared with 1949:—

	1950	1949
Soybean ....bu.	19,110,000	23,361,000
Soybean oil:		
Refined	73,649,000	208,453,000
Crude	226,142,000	155,528,000
Coconut oil:		
Refined	10,696,000	4,550,000
Crude	13,601,000	13,888,000
Cottonseed	21,628,000	15,015,000
Cottonseed oil:		
Refined	41,992,000	54,337,000
Crude	98,223,000	62,272,000
Flaxseed ....bu.	3,557,000	3,107,000
Linseed oil	24,154,000	3,829,000
Peanuts:		
Shelled	52,288,000	349,294,000
Unshelled	1,076,000	8,543,000
Peanut oil:		
Refined	11,636,000	24,636,000
Crude	27,972,000	42,344,000
Corn oil:		
Refined	1,183,000	1,358,000
Crude	166,000	773,000
Vegetable stearin	558,000	4,765,000
Vegetable tallow and wax	1,478,000	2,677,000
Fatty vegetable acids	52,172,000	39,541,000
Oleomargarine	2,434,000	2,029,000
Cooking fats	10,559,000	22,741,000
Lard	466,084,000	613,698,000
Tallow:		
Edible	6,014,000	26,241,000
Inedible	468,614,000	367,931,000
Neatsfoot oil	886,000	629,000
Stearic acid	6,421,000	9,810,000
Other animal fats and greases	66,568,000	63,546,000
Fish oils excluding medicinal	75,974,000	38,617,000
All others (as oils)	20,803,000	27,676,000
Total as oil	1,991,544,000	2,236,930,000

Plaskon Names Two

Plaskon Division, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has named Dr. Harold Hoppens and John A. Morse associate director of research and manager of operations, respectively. Dr. Hoppens will continue in charge of coating resins research, in which field he has been engaged since joining Plaskon nine years ago. Before joining the company, Mr. Morse was an associate of Worden & Risberg and manufacturing manager of Catalin Corporation.

Advance Names Mich. Agent

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed Matteson-Van Wey, Inc., as representative of the company in Michigan and Toledo, Ohio. Matteson-Van Wey is located at 403 Baltimore avenue West, Detroit 2. The telephone number is Trinity 5-8137. Stocks of all Advance driers and specialties will be maintained in Detroit for immediate delivery.

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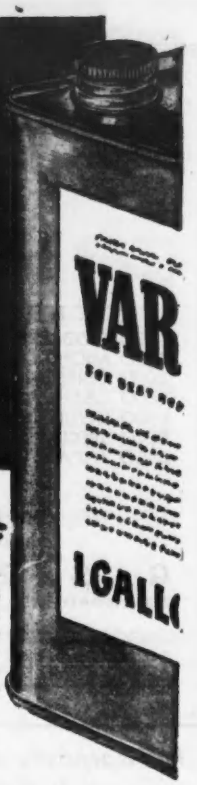

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For specific recommendations and technical assistance, you are invited to contact the Development and Service Department.

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Soybean Lecithin 7½% Duty Upheld by Customs Court

The United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals sustained a decision of the United States Customs Court March 6 that a shipment of soybean lecithin imported at Buffalo from Toronto was properly dutiable at 7½ percent ad valorem under paragraph 1555 of the tariff act of 1930, as amended by the trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

The government had contended that the material was properly dutiable at 20 percent under paragraph 1558 as a non-enumerated manufactured article. The appeals court agreed with C. J. Tower & Sons, the importer, that the material was a waste product unsuitable for use in its imported condition.

The customs court previously had held, in connection with an entry of soybean lecithin by the same firm, that it was dutiable at 20 percent as claimed by the government. This was because the importer had failed to show that the product was naturally found as a part of soybeans and was derived solely through processes for the extraction of the oil from the beans. The current ruling reverses the earlier decision.

US Crude Oil, Natural Gas Reserves Set Record in '50

The nation's known proved reserves of crude oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas were boosted to a new all-time peak in 1950, despite record-breaking production of natural gas liquids and natural gas, and near record-breaking production of crude oil, it was announced last week by the American Petroleum Institute and the American Gas Association in a joint report.

The joint report, which covers discoveries, revisions of previous estimates and extensions of known pools during the twelve-month period ending December 31, 1950, was compiled by special reserves committees of both trade associations during their annual meeting in Colorado Springs, Colo., recently.

Total new supplies of crude oil and natural gas liquids developed in 1950 amounted to an estimated 3,328,747,000 barrels. With total production of liquid hydrocarbons estimated at 2,171,187,000 barrels, this produced a net increase of 1,157,560,000 barrels in known proved reserves.

Proved reserves of liquid hydrocarbons at the close of 1950 therefore were estimated at 29,536,061,000 barrels—an all-time high. The indicated 1950 production of liquid hydrocarbons represented an increase of 153,840,000 barrels over the amount produced in 1949. It fell short of topping 1948's record high by only a comparatively small margin — roughly 60,000,000 barrels.

Proved reserves of natural gas were estimated at 185,592,699,000,000 cubic feet at the close of 1950. This is a net increase of 5,211,355,000,000 cubic feet. Production of natural gas, which also set a record in 1950, was estimated at 6,892-678,000,000 cubic feet, an increase of 647,-637,000,000 cubic feet over 1949.

The proved reserves of liquid hydrocarbons and natural gas referred to in the joint report apply only to those reserves whose locations and extent have been proved and measured. They do not include any estimate of oil or gas which may underlie the vast untested acreage which appears favorable to the accumulation of oil and gas in the US.

Devoe & Raynolds Co. Elects Bishop to Board

E. C. Bishop, president of the Bishop-Conklin Company, Los Angeles, Calif., a division of Devoe & Raynolds Company, has been elected a director of the latter company. Mr. Bishop organized the Premier Oil & Lead Works in Los Angeles in 1925 after several years' association with other Southern California paint companies as plant superintendent, sales manager and general manager. Later the company was incorporated under the name of Bishop-Conklin, and, in 1948, it joined the corporate setup of Devoe & Raynolds.

Trade Briefs

Earl N. Felio has been elected treasurer and assistant secretary of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

John M. Search has been appointed manager of the New York sales office of Clinton Foods, Inc., handling corn products.

Dr. John L. Torgesen, formerly a fellow of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, has joined the research department of Clinton Foods, Inc., Clinton, Iowa.

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1—Zaremba Evaporator, single effect, all steel, vertical tubes, 566 ft.

1—Double effect Swenson Evaporator, each with 352 horizontal tubes, total h.s. 1344 sq. ft.

1—4' x 30' STAINLESS STEEL lined Rotary Dryer, with reducer and 10 H.P. motor.

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2—32" x 32" Smith Vaile Wooden Filter Presses, corner feed, open delivery, 2 eye, with gear closing devices; 8', 10' and 16' long for plates and frames.

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1—Bird Laughlin Continuous Centrifugal, screen type motor driven, 36" x 40", 25 H.P. motor, contact parts of stainless steel. All stainless steel contact parts.

1—American 5M2 Lurgi Filter, continuous belt, 54 sq. ft. suction area with motor and reducer.

2—5' x 15' Abbe silex lined Continuous Tube Mills, each with V-belt drive and 40 H.P. 3/60/440-220 volt motor, 450 RPM, Silex over rubber lining.

2—Rotex Sifters, 40 x 84", deck #11 20 x 48"; also 4—No. 71 40 x 84" Roball ALL STAINLESS STEEL SIFTERS.

2—MIKRO Pulverizers #1 with 7½ H.P. motor and #2 with 10 H.P. motor.

2—Dorr 2-deck Washing Rake Classifiers, each 3' x 26'6" long and with 5 H.P. motor and reducer.

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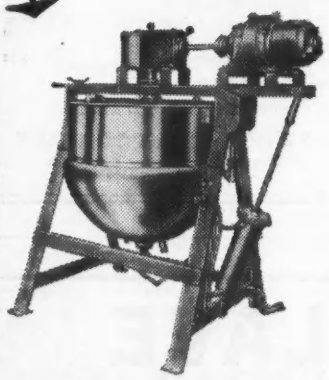

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1—AT&M 48" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, STAINLESS STEEL, SOLID BASKET.
1—TOLHURST 32" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, MONEL PERFORATED BASKET.
2—ROTEX #43 TRIPLE DECK SIFTERS, 40"x84".

1—6'x50' Rotary Dryer, monel-lined.
5—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, 32"x 52", 36"x84", 32"x100", 42"x120".
5—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 11'6"x18', 8'x12', 8'x8', 6'x8', 3'x4', 3'x2', 1'x1'.
1—Swenson 4'x5' Rotary Vac. Filter.
2—Rotary Vac. Dryers, 30"x8', 3'x15'.
2—Bird Centrifuges, 36"x50", rubberized.
10—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 12 & 2.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2, all stainless.
9—Patterson and Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 4'x5', 3'x4', 2'x3'.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 2DH, 1SH.
4—Rotex Sifters, 40"x84", 40"x120".
1—Robinson Sifter, 40"x84", stainless.
16—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3'x5'.
5—Baker Perkins Double Arm Steam Jacketed Mixers, 100, 20, 9 and 2 gal.
4—Shriver 42" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F.
1—Shriver Type, 30" C.I. Filter Press, P&F, 30 chambers.
3—Pfaudler 200-gal., glass-lined and stainless steel jacketed, agitated Tanks.
25—Powder Mixers, 100 to 5,000#.
20—Stainless Steel Kettles, 20 to 500 gal.
21—Pfaudler Sectional Tanks, 8,000 gal.
4—Nash Hytor Pumps, #L5, 3, H7.
2—Durichlor Centrif. Pumps, 3"x2", 4"x3".
70—Centrifugal Pumps, 1" to 10".

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Evaporators — Pans — Sweetland Filters — Centrifugals — Granulators — Crystallizers
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FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, President of the FIRST MACHINERY CORP.—*SAYS:*

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1—Shriver Cast Iron, 24" x 24", open delivery Plate & Frame Filter Press, 30 chambers.

1—Shriver Cast Iron, 12" x 12", open delivery Plate & Frame Filter Press, 20 chambers.

2—Shriver Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 24" x 24", closed delivery, 20 chambers.

3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 25'.

3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.

1—Buflovac Vacuum Shelf Dryer, Type F, 17 shelves, 42" x 42", 2½" spacing.

1—Shriver Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 36" x 36", 4 eye, closed delivery washing type, 34 chambers, 2" frames.

1—Niagara Stainless Steel Filter, 146 sq. ft.

1—Gemco Stainless Steel Double Cone Blender, 65 cubic foot total capacity.

2—Tolhurst Stainless Steel Suspended type Centrifuge, 40" Imperforated Basket.

2—Blaw-Knox Jacketed Autoclaves with agitator, 300 and 500 gals.

2—Mikro #1SH Pulverizers.

5—Copper Mixing Tanks, 3,100 gals.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
1—Chrome Tank #430, vert. 7' dia. 10' deep, with dished bottom, ⅜ plate.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel, Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 6'7" x 3'5".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
50—Pumps, steam and electric.
2—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pumps, 160 gpm at 40'.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gals
2—New Drum Rollers.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18, 24 plate.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25", open del.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36" dia. x 42".
1—300 gal. Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

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Kettle—monel—375 gal.—ag.—jacket.
Crystalizer, 3500-gal., Lead Lined—Jacketed.
Roller Mills—3—Ross—16x40.
Dryers 6' x 45'—8'8" x 85'.
Buflovak—72 sq. ft. s/s shelves.
Ball Mill—Hardinge 6'x22"—6'x48"—8'x22".
Crushers, Roll, 12"x12", 16"x10", 54x20.
Lightnin' Mixers, 1 H.P. expl. pf., bronze.
Crushers—Jaw; 7"x9", 5"x12", 12"x26".
Shop Mules—Clark—Gas.
Centrifuge—Bird 40" Batch—Rubberlined.
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Tanks—5 x 30 x ⅜ & 50,000 gallons.

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Metuchen 6-0245

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3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.

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42" DIA x 24' VERTICAL WELDED
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1—Stainless Steel Horiz. Tank—2,400 gal. Monel Coil.
1—Stainless Steel 18" Bubble Cap Column.
1—A.T.&M. Co. 26" Stainless Steel Sus. Centrifuge—Solid Basket.
1—Tolhurst 30" Sus. Centrifuge — Steel Perf. Basket.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone Lined Mills.
2—Vertical 600 gal. Closed Steel Mixing Tanks—½" plate.
5—Copper Revolving Pans, 24" to 38"—M.D.
1—Shriver 42" C. I. Plate & Frame Filter Press.
1—Pfaudler 5 gal. Glass Lined Reactor.
1—Premier Type U-4 S.S. Mill, 20 H.P., 3 Ph. Motor.

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1—Devine #3, Vac. 4 Shelf Dryer. Also other sizes.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20". Also Rotary Vac. Dryers.
3—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
12—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers. Tray & Truck Types.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers built to order.

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber Lined.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP, also No. 6.
3—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, #200, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

10—Sperry and Shriver 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" iron and wood filter presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses. Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
Sweetland, Oliver, Feinco & Vallez Rotary Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

1—Dopp 1000 gal. closed, agit., jack. Kettle. Also smaller sizes.
2—Struthers-Wells 10 gal. Jack. Agit. Autoclaves, 5 HP motors.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
8—Jack. Kettles, 50 to 1000 gals.
Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined & Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 1,000 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
4—#1, #0, & #0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC, 12"x36" Steel Mill.
5—Lehman & Kent 3 roll Steel Mills, 6"x14", 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30" & 16"x40".
1—9"x24", 3 Pair High, Steel Roller Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill 4½'x24". Also other sizes.
2—Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 5'x4' & smaller sizes.
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 6 gal. sizes. Rotary Cutters, Lab to 40 HP.
1—Premier 10" Colloid Mill 30 HP. Mikro Pulverizers 1 to 50 HP.

MIXERS—ALL TYPES

6—Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

SCREENS AND SIFTERS

3—Tyler 3S Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60". Also larger sizes.
1—Rotex 20"x64", 4 Surface.
6—Rotex Sifters, 20"x36" to 40"x84".

MISC AND SPECIALS

6—Anderson Oil Expellers, #1 & Duo. Also Temp. Apparatus.
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
Impreg. Units, Lab or Pilot plant and up.
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3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
6—Filling Machines, Liquid, Paste and Powder.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines ½ to 3".
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps, Steam, Belt & Motor Driven.
Houchin 5000# Soap Crutcher & smaller sizes.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
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STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Your Production Problem WITH

1—Buflovak atmospheric dryer, double drum, 32" x 52".
1—Szegvari stainless steel attriter, 60 gallons, 5 HP motor.
1—Nickel 350-gallon still, 18" alum. column by 15" with alum. tube condenser.
1—Stokes 4' x 6' single drum atmospheric dryer.
3—Independent 32" 40 chamber filter press skeletons, ratchet closing.
2—Brighton 80 gallon change can mixers.
6—100-gallon autoclave, type 347 stainless steel, Nettco enclosed agitators.
2—Lehmann & Buehler 3 roll 12" x 32" high speed roller mills.
1—Louisville 4'6" x 25' tubular dryer, nearly new, complete.
2—Abbe 55 gallon ball mills, JACKETED, excellent shape.
6—Motor Driven and Hand operated portable elevators, 500 to 4000#.

JUST OFF THE PRESS—
BULLETIN 251

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. ● NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-8130

FOR SALE

Vacuum Dryers: Stokes 55-BB, 20 shelf.
Evaporator: Swenson sgl. effect, 440 sq. ft.
Kettles: Stainless Steel—various sizes.
Colloid Mill: Charlotte M-15, stain. steel.
Dough Mixers: Single-double arm.
Filler: Pneu. Scale 14-spout st. steel.
Tube Fillers—Closers: Automatic and Semi.
Filter: Sweetland, 12-24" leaves 4" c.c.
Filter Presses: 18", 24", 32" Cl., 12" alum.
Clarifier: De Laval #600 multiple.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 5000 lb. capacities.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
Capper: Pneu. Scale 2-head automatic.
Powder Fillers: Stokes & Smith, Stokes, Triangle, Gump, McMinn, Day, Howes.
Screens: Rotex, Roball, var. sizes.
Viscolizers: 200 gal. Union stain. steel.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2' x 7', enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.
2—Mikro Pulverizers, #1-SI; #2-SI.
10—Stainless Steel Tanks, Type 316, 50 gal., 80 gal., 325 gal., 425 gal.
20—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass Lined Brewery Tanks, 7,500 gal. & 8,250 gal.
50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 30 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.
8—Filter Presses, P&F, 10" to 36".
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2 & #10.
1—Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM, 325', 20 HP motor, in original crates.
6—Ingersoll Rand bronze centrifugal pumps, #1½-CRVN, #1½-CRVNL; new.
3—Kinney Rotary Pumps, 6" & 10".
2—Worthington Vacuum Pumps, 6½ x 6.
1—Stokes Vacuum Rotary Drier, No. 59A with pump and condenser.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, steel liner, 4'6" dia x 24" long.
1—Abbe Eng. Pebble Mill, size 1-B, 6' dia. x 8' long, buhrstone lined.
1—Robinson 5,000 lb. Powder Mixer.
2—Read 80 gal. Horizontal Ribbon Mixers, Jacketed.
1—W&P double arm sigma blade jacketed mixer, 100 gal.
2—Copper Beer Still Columns, 24" & 30" dia., with condensers, etc.
6—Rectifying Columns, 18" to 48".
1—Struthers Wells Evaporator, 100 sq. ft.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
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New Premier Colloid Mill, S.S., 25 HP.
2 Pressure Filters, S.S., 20 leaves.
Cast Iron Filter Presses, 12" x 12" & 24".
Read 100 Gals. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer, sigma blades, 30 HP motor.
W&P Double Arm Jktd. Mixer, 10 Gals.
Day 75 Gals. Mixer, S.S. Clad, single shell.
Lab. Double Arm Mixer, Jktd.
7 Powder Mixers, 200± to 2,000±.
Abbe 00 Rotary Cutter.
B&J Rotary Cutters ±2, ±2½ & ±1½ S.S.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Kettles, 400-500 Gals., Side Agtd.
Shriver Aluminum Filter Press, 17 chambers, closed delivery, 3 eye.
Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuter.
7 Steel Autoclaves, 1-50-4,000 Gals., Jktd. & Agtd., one 500 Gals., not Agitd.
Abbe Jar Mills, 2½ & 8 gals.

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Dr. W. S. W. Key, chief geologist of Standard Oil Company of California's exploration department, has announced his retirement, effective in mid-June. Named to succeed him is W. F. Barbet, assistant chief geologist of the concern since 1946.

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For Storage

Coiled and Non-Coiled
Cleaned — Painted — Tested

6—8,000 Gal.*
1—4,500 Gal.***
1—6,500 Gal.***

*-1 ***-3 Compartment Tanks

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1,800 gal. SS clad, jack'td., ASME U69, 110#PSI.
2,000 gal. steel, jack'td., 6'2" x 9', straight side, 200 PSI, agitated (6).
1,100 gal., steel body, SS lined, 5'3" x 6'6", agitated, C.I. cover.
2,500 gal., steel body, SS lined, 7'6" x 7'6", agitated.

CABLE (NEW)

Dura-Cord cable No. 14, 3 conductor.

CRANE BOOM

45 feet, boxed, latticed (Unused).

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Bird, 36" x 50", cont., rubber covered SS.
24" Bird continuous type CH series 200 steel.

CONDENSERS—HEAT EXCHANGERS

2,725 sq. ft. with admiralty tubes (NEW).
3,440 sq. ft. with admiralty tubes (NEW).
1,100 sq. ft. nickel clad shell, nickel tubes.
39 sq. ft. all stainless steel (2).
185 sq. ft. steel shell, nickel tubes.
180 sq. ft. steel shell and tubes (3).
2,350 sq. ft. steel shell and tubes.
245 sq. ft. steel shell and tubes (2).

DRYERS

Spray, Research Equip. Eng., SS, series 11, elect. heated, complete.
Drum, Buflovak, vacuum, 24" x 20", SS and aluminum, complete.
Devine, Rotary Drum Dryer, 60" dia. x 126".
Devine Vac. #11 shelf dryer CI, 170 sq. ft. of effective surface.
Drum, Buflovak, vacuum, 60" x 126", bronze.

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Webster 48' MI Buckets 14" x 7".
Jeffrey 68' MI Buckets 10" x 6".
30' SS 10" x 6" Buckets.
50' centers, 4¾" x 6½" buckets.

EVAPORATOR—NEW

Buffalo, condenser, 12' x 40', 1700—2" x 8' steel tubes.

FANS AND BLOWERS

In capacities ranging from 17 to 74,000 CFM.

FEEDERS & SCREENS

Syntron, vibra flow, type F-350.
Jeffrey, Traylor, type 4-JT 155.
Allis Chalmers, electro magnetic, Utah type.
Hummer, screen, 3' x 10'.

FILTERS

Oliver, 8' x 10', 250 sq. ft., wood and steel.
Sweetland, size 12, steel, 72 leaves.
4' x 6' Eimco, SS.

FLAKERS

48" x 40", Buflovak, Steel (5).

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3,000 CFH., Inert Gas Producer.
2,000 to 16,000 CFH., Gas Purification System, complete with Tanks, Valves & Piping.

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Vickers, Models V104DLH, & V104D.

KILNS, COOLERS AND DRYERS

#502-20 Roto Louvre.
3' x 48' x 3/8" shell.
4'6" x 40' Traylor.
4' x 60' x 7/16" shell.
6' x 14' x 9/16" shell Struthers-Wells (2 New).
7' x 45' x 1/2" shell—Link-Belt.

MILLS

3 roll, Ink Mill, Day, 16" x 40".
Cage Mill, 4 row, 36" Stedman.
Hammermill, Jeffrey, 36" x 24", A2.
Mikro Pulverizer #2.
B & S, 2 roll, 14" x 16", spiked, UNUSED.

MIXERS

Blystone, heavy duty, 48" x 6'7" (2).
Champion, type E, size 2.
Super Ajax #3, 180 gals. w/motor.
Readco, 1½SA, single arm, 85 gals.
Double-shaft paddle mixer, 140 cu. ft. (NEW).
Double screw mixer, 240 cu. ft. (NEW).
Rotary dry batch mixers, Sturtevant 8A-157 cu. ft. (NEW) (2).
Batch, rotary, 5'6" x 12'5", jack'td., galvanized bowl (8).

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Quantity of new XP, TFFC and Gearhead motors in stock; write for list.

PRESSES—TABLET

2-Colton Tablet, type 2RP (2).
3-Colton Tablet, type 200 RP (3).

PUMPS

All sizes and capacities. Write for list.

SPEED REDUCERS

All sizes and ratios. Write for list.

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6,500 gals., 76" ID, 27'10" overall, 11/16", 5/16" shell, 5/16" heads—(40).
40 gal. kettle S.S., jacketed.
350 gal. vert. 3' x 6'6" x 1/4" (2).
1,000 gal., steel, jack'td. kettle, agitated, 50# pressure.
1,150 gal., vert., 54" x 9' x 5/16" shell, ⅜" heads (2).
1,600 gal. 8' x 7' x 3/16", cone bottom (2).
2,100 gal. 9' x 6'6" x 3/16" cone bottom (2).
2,300 gal. 5' x 17' x 1/4", SS.
3,000 gal. 5' x 21' x 1/4", hi-chrome.
9,600 gal. 11' x 13'9" x 3/8".
15,000 gal. vert 10'6" x 25' x 1/4".
15,300 gal. hor., 9' x 32' x 5/16".
17,000 gal. hor., 9'6" x 32' x 1/4".
20,000 gal. 10'6" x 30'2" x 5/16" (2).

TOWERS

72' x 29'8"—21 trays—347SS throughout.
36" x 11' Haveg packed (2 NEW).

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Motorized, Gate 14" Powell 300# (NEW) (10).

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300 & 400 AMPS Hobart-rebuilt and guar.

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For Sale—Two (2) Sharples Super D Canters (Type PN 14). Fully fitted with all S/S contact parts and 10 HP motors, tools and spare parts. These machines are in original shipping cases. Contact: Mr. L. R. Farnum, R. P. Scherer Corp., Detroit 13, Mich.

Stokes High Vacuum pumps—212C, water-cooled 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed, $450. Some unused available. Inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

Immediate Delivery: New unused 500 gal. Buflovak jacketed steel vacuum mixing kettle complete with 3 h.p. motor, Cleveland reducer & steel stand. Location: Newark, N. J. Not distress mdse. Principals only. OPD 731.

One (1)—Cast lead evaporator, good condition. Good for 3100 lbs. of vapor per hour. OPD 726.

Stainless steel drums—55 gal., used, $40.00 each. Basin Alloy Works,, 92 Dwight St., Brooklyn 31, N. Y. ULster 5-2637.

Steel tanks—175 gallons, vetrical 32" dia x 48" high. ¼" shell, ⅜ dished heads, with 10" manhole. Basin Alloy Works, 92 Dwight St., Brooklyn 31, N. Y. ULster 5-2637.

Pfaudler glass lined pipe condenser, 25 square feet cooling surface, suitable for 50-100 gallon kettle complete with reflux return, Teflon gaskets. Excellent condition. Cost $1430. Priced 10% off. Pfaudler Model 802 "P" series 10 gallon kettle best acid resistant glass complete with anchor agitator, P B drive; 1/3 H.P. 3-60-220 explosion proof motor. Like new. Cost $735.00. Priced 10% off. OPD 733.

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Wanted Two "Oliver" precoat Filters—about 8 feet x 10 feet. Please reply to OPD 727.

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Custom grinding to micron sizes—Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes, and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 678.

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For Sale—U. S. Pure Ipecac Root, can offer up to 1000 pounds per month. Write Osmond L. Maduro, P.O. Box 277, Panama, Rep. of Panama.

Will sell or exchange approximately 20,000 lbs. Durez 525 pure phenalic resin. Farnow Varnish Works. STillwell 6-1144. 4-80 47th Road, Long Island City 1, N. Y.

Pearl Essence—Small lot, good quality for nail polish, artificial pearls or decorative lacquers. $18.50 per pound FOB New York. American Near East Corporation, 41 E. 42nd St., New York MU 2-5962.

For Sale (200) 55 gal. type drums of Washing Machine White (Spray Booth Sludge). Some are full and others half full. Joseph Lopes, 17 Smith St., Fall River, Mass.

Resorcinol, 400 lbs. U.S.P. crystals, in one hundred pound drums; metadimethylaminophenol, one and five pound bottles; muriatic acid, 18°, carboys or drums. OPD 734.

MATERIALS WANTED

We pay high prices and immediate cash for surplus chemicals, drugs, waste solvents, emulsifiers, waxes, resins, plastics, insect repellant, bottles, and all kinds of surplus. Gardena Chemical Co., 325 West 11th Street, Los Angeles 15, California. Phone: RIchmond 7-8276.

Titanium Dioxide Pigments (any grade) needed to carry on our business. Not interested in any 85c or 95c Black Market deals. Would appreciate a few bags from manufacturing concerns who can possibly spare some. Will pay any reasonable premium or exchange for other critical chemicals. Samuel Smidt Chemical Co., 410 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N. J.

To manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 728.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

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Established manufacturer mineral fillers past 40 years needs sales representative Ohio, western Pennsylvania, covering paint, rubber, plastics industries. Excellent opportunity right man with ability, ambition, desiring good connection years to come. Company products already used by nationally known manufacturers. Salary, commission basis. Travel expenses allowed. Write giving complete details, references, and work history. Confidential. OPD 730.

Sales Assistant Manager—Old established nationally known chemical company has excellent opening for a man between the ages of 28 and 36 as Asst. Manager of its Bulk Pharmaceutical Sales Division. Duties entail sales administration and management, diversified office responsibilities and close cooperation with field representatives and their regional managers. Applicants must be familiar with the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry and possess a good knowledge of advertising and sales promotion. Write giving full personal data, including salary desired. OPD 735.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Chemist salesman with textile-finishing experience. Preference given to one familiar with governmental agencies and practices. Send brief summary of background to OPD 729.

Thoroughly experienced shellac bleacher needed. Unlimited possibilities. OPD 661.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical Production Man: Thorough knowledge all phases manufacture fine and bulk chemicals, supervision, control, inventory, safety and trouble shooting, process improvement. Get the most out of available equipment. OPD 723.

Former Lever Bros. purchasing agent for raw materials with ten years' experience in Switzerland, England and France. Presently editor with U. S. Government agency in Washington, D. C. 39 years old, veteran, fluent German and French. OPD 724.

Sales manager—chemist—experienced in linoleum, paint, paper, plastics, printing ink, rubber, soap and synthetic detergent industries. Available now. Prefer eastern location. OPD 732.

Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#
Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
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500 gal. Still, steel, jacketed and agitated.
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Buflovak kettle, 350 gal. hinged cover, steam jacketed.
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Fractionating column, 21" with 20 plates.
Filterpress 12", lead, 12 chamber.

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WHitehall 4-2928

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Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Zinc sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.34	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd. bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Undecylenate dms	lb.	1.90	2.00
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.17

Hart Products Purchases New Plant in Jersey City

The Hart Products Company has purchased a four-story plant at Van Vorst and Sussex streets, Jersey City, N. J., from the B. F. Ducas Company. Hart Products is a producer of chemical dyes used in clothing.

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Gardner Publishes Catalog

Henry A. Gardner Laboratory, Bethesda, Md., has published a new condensed catalog, which describes briefly the testing apparatus for the paint and allied industries marketed by the concern. Included in the publication are data on viscosity instruments, constant temperature baths, film thickness-film applicators, drying time meters, abrasion apparatus, hardness and adhesion testers, portable gloss and reflection meters and appearance and color instruments.

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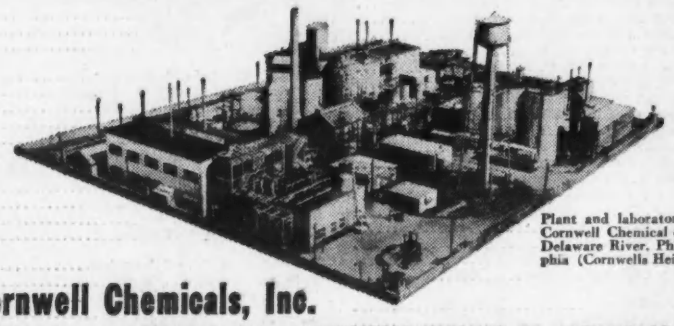

Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemical on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights).

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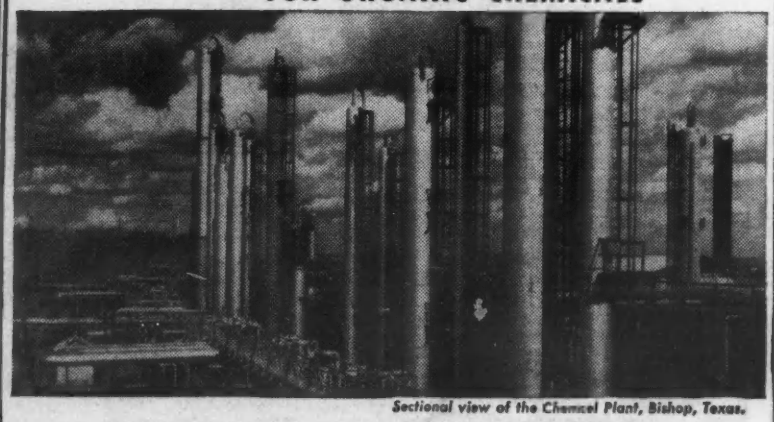

Sectional view of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas.

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